

Engineers walk out

by TOM SORELL

Approximately one-half of the fifth year electrical engineering class walked out yesterday during a class when lecturer H. Schwartz decided to hold a surprise test.

According to a student, this move was made when the class became too noisy. Students, led by class president Tom Gavin, met later in the afternoon with department head Dr. G. Farnell and arranged to meet later with Schwartz.

When asked for comment, Farnell assessed the matter as "not a major issue", adding "this type of thing happens all the time".

He added that the matter would be worked out among the people involved and no disruption in classes is expected as a result of the walk-out.

Schwartz declined to disclose anything specific on the subject, saying the "didn't know what the problem was."

Some students objected to the test as a means of punishment.

One of the engineers, who wanted his name withheld, felt that "the test was a symbol of authority designed to show who was boss."

Others left the lecture because "the teacher wasn't prepared".

Another student said that his class "really doesn't have anyone who can teach." One of the participants in the walk-out branded Schwartz as "not even adequate".

Gavin and Roman Klein, another student who walked out, have a different view of the teaching situation. Gavin thinks 80% of the teachers are "commendable" Klein concurs.

Neither thought the test was warranted, however.

The two were particularly uncommunicative when asked for details of student plans. They said that such information is "none of your business" and refused to comment further.

A meeting to gauge student feeling has been arranged for the class today at 1:00 p.m. in room 279.

CLASSES CANCELLED

Classes are cancelled Friday, October 25 and Saturday, October 26 due to Open House.



Raymond Lemieux, president of Le Mouvement pour l'Intégration Scolaire, held forth at Hyde Park yesterday. He called Québec's system of education "racist and segregationist". What's more, he saw no hope for the present generation of French — and English — speaking university students, who have been compelled to develop separately from the early school grades.

The MIS precipitated the St. Léonard crisis by using its control of the local school board to abolish first-grade English-language instruction for the children of immigrants.

Social Science division hung up on social work

by PEGO BRENNAN

The Social Sciences division of the Faculty of Arts and Science met yesterday to discuss the administrative structures of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and the School of Social Work, as well as the introduction of programmes in South Asian and African studies.

can studies.

Senate has approved the creation of a B.S.W. degree, but no administrative structure has yet been decided on. There are two conflicting proposals: to create a separate division, and to include a department of Social Work within the Social Sciences division.

Government agrees to discuss crisis

With two CEGEPs still closed and Ecole des Beaux Arts occupied, the government agreed Tuesday to have a House committee meet and discuss the education crisis.

Premier Bertrand pointed out that since Education Minister Cardinal is not a member of the House, a Committee is the only place he could be heard.

The principal of CEGEP Edouard Montpetit said Tuesday that classes could be resumed October 28 provided students agreed to a list of conditions. Among those outlined by the principal were that all school holidays be cut and the Christmas vacation shortened, a promise from the students not to hold meetings or study sessions

during class hours under penalty of expulsion, and the forfeiture of a course credit by any student missing classes.

When asked if these demands had been agreed to, the principal replied: "I'm not interested in talking to them. If they want classes they can attend Monday. If not, let them go elsewhere."

He added that the college's director-general would be asked to study means for liaison with students "some time in the future."

At Maisonneuve, the last remaining occupiers left Tuesday morning after students selected seven representatives to attend a Senate meeting. The students said they were ready to resume classes, and hoped that these could be re-activated soon.

Education system racist - Lemieux

by GARETH SPARHAM

Lionel Lemieux, head of the Movement Pour l'Intégration Scholaire, speaking yesterday at "Hyde Park", condemned the present education system in Quebec as "segregationist" and "racist".

M. Lemieux, who categorically denied that he was a separatist, deplored a system in which children who live and play on the same street are forced to go to separate schools.

He asked what was the difference between this and the segregated school system in the United States.

His movement wanted the formation of one school system in Quebec the official language in Quebec, the official language

Lemieux thought that the provincial government had a right to insist on this because all English-speaking public schools and universities were supported by provincial funds. It was because of this that the government should be allowed to determine the language of teaching. He also pointed out that there was no legal basis for English - language schools.

Referring specifically to McGill, Lemieux said that in ten to fifteen years all classes would be conducted in French.

For the present, however MIS was concentrating on the lower grades in the primary schools because they are interested not so much in the present as the future.

We do not expect this generation to change, but we hope the next one will.

Lemieux went on to say that official bilingualism was an impossibility.

There could only be one official language in a state, he believed, and French should be the only official language in Quebec with English the only official language in the rest of Canada.

"Quebecers do not care about the aspirations of the French-speaking minorities outside Québec; they only want to insure the survival of their language and culture within this one province and to do this French must become the only official language.

This is not separatism, he said, only a desire to exist as a French-Quebecer.

ATTENTION GRADUATE NURSES

I would like to clarify some confusion which has arisen concerning the status of Graduate Nurses under the proposed new constitution. This constitution does not disenfranchise Graduate Nurses; the original amendment was sub-amended by the executive (see Daily, October 11, Article VI, clause 2g (iv)) to enable them to vote along with graduate students, as before. Further, an additional clause was added to Article V, paragraph 1, to reduce the fee to the Students' Society by \$2.50 to \$12.00. Both of these sub-amendments were accepted at the beginning of the open meeting on Friday, October 18.

Robert Hajaly,

President, Students' Society

Continued on page 3

WHAT'S WHAT

HAN SUYIN

The second in Dr. Han's series of lectures at the Sir Aurthur Currie Memorial Gym will be held at 8:30 tonight.

FRENCH STUDENTS

In an effort to get students' ideas and complaints about their courses, so as to formulate more specific demands, there will be a mass meeting of all students studying French, any course, any year, on Wednesday, October 30, at 1 pm, in Union 307 lounge.

DEBATING UNION

"McGill: a Critical Look", panel discussion with Bob Cruise, John Hamilton, Dick Pomerantz, and Mark Wilson, on Sat., Oct. 26 11:00 am.

STUDENT CO-OP

Tonight at 6:30 pm in Union 123-124, the Housing Committee will discuss its plans for the construction of a 300 student co-op house, to begin operation next academic year, if plans are approved by Council next Monday. All interested students are invited.

GRADUATES FORUM

On Saturday, October 26, at 10 am, Graduates' Forum will present "Campus in (R)evolution: A Forward Look at Old McGill", in the Leacock Auditorium.

Godard on

"Pierrot le Fou"

"It isn't really a film, it's an attempt at cinema".

"It's a sort of happening, but one that was controlled and dominated".

"Pierrot le Fou is life filling the screen as a tap fills a bath-tub that is simultaneously emptying at the same rate".

SHOWING THIS SATURDAY OCT. 26

6 p.m. and 9 p.m. • PSC Auditorium • 75¢

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McGill Hillel Students' Society

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McGill Campus

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THE LARGEST ORGANIZATION
ON CAMPUS

at our booth in the Union
and at the House

3460 Stanley
Open All Day - Friday & Sunday

today

LADIES' SKI TEAM: Conditioning meet at 5:00 pm, ladies locker room, Currie Gym.

NEWMAN CENTER: Mass 1:05 - 5:05, lunch 12:00 - 2:00, discussion on "Authority" 8:30 pm 3484 Peel St.

WAA SQUASH: Round robin for those interested in going to McMaster's. Currie, 12:00 - 2:00.

REDMEN BAND: Imperative rehearsal, 7:00 pm, Middle Field.

RUSSIAN CIRCLE: For all those interested in Russian culture. Come to the Union, Rm. B26, 7:30. Lots of Russian folksongs. Refreshments will be served. All new members are welcome.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly, folk-group - breakfast.

YELLOW DOOR: Lunch daily, 12:00 - 2:00, daily special 25 or 30 cents, ask for Dorothy.

FINE ARTS SOCIETY: Important organizational meeting. All members and those interested should attend. Union 458, 1 pm.

DRAMA MAJORS: Meeting of all students in the English drama majors program to discuss participation in ELA and other issues. Union B23 at 1 pm.

SKI CONDITIONING FOR WOMEN: Turner Bone Rm., Currie Gym, 1:15 pm.

SYMPHONIC BAND: Full rehearsal, Redpath Hall, 7:30 pm.

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL: Tryouts continue, bus leaves Currie Gym for Monklands High 7 pm.

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE VOLLEYBALL: Practice at Monklands High School, bus leaves Currie Gym, 5:15 pm, returns, 7 pm. Be dressed and ready to leave.

CANTERBURY EUCHARIST: 5:30 pm, dinner, 6:00 pm, 3555 University.

"LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE": Music rehearsal, Little Mary, Ernestine, Capt. Jim and Oscar, RVC Green Room, 8 pm.

FIGURE SKATING: Men and women, films in RVC classroom, 2 pm, class and club members invited.

ITALIAN SOCIETY: Soccer match against the Greek Society, Upper Campus, 3pm.

HILLEL: Jack Newfield, author of The Prophetic Minority and Village Voice columnist, speaking on Election '68, 3460 Stanley, 1 pm.

EIC: Registration of new members McConnell lobby, 1 pm.

JAZZ SOCIETY: Rehearsal, 307 Union, 8 pm.

SANDWICH TEATRE: "Bits of Pete and Dub" by Michael Nelson and Fred Innis, Union Theatre, 1 pm.

THE SOCIOLOGY STUDENTS' UNION: Vote on proposed manifesto, Union B23-24, 3 pm.

SAVOY SOCIETY: No meeting today.

CHESS CLUB: Tournament begins, Union B24, 7:15 pm, bring your clocks if you can.

DEBATING UNION: Meeting for novice debaters, L230, 1pm.

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN MIDDLE EAST: Study seminar, 2nd meeting, Union B23, 7 pm.

CYCOM: Open house at Eaton's; PL/1, E408, 1 pm.

RADIO MCGILL: Operator training, lecture on the console; Rm. 327, 1:15 pm.

MCGILL HELLENIC CLUB: Meeting, Rm. 457-58, 5 pm.

MCGILL LITERARY SOCIETY: Recorded poetry in poetry rm., 3rd floor, Arts Bldg, 7 pm.

RED & WHITE REVUE: The Revue needs set designers and experienced set constructors, experienced stage manager. Come up to the Revue office, Union 322, 1 pm.

FENCING: Men and women, fencing rm. Currie Gym, equipment provided, 7 pm.

BRITISH BUMP COFFEE HOUSE: Live entertainment, 3607 Clark St., Sat. 8:30 pm.

CHORAL SOCIETY: Regular practice, Union Ballroom, 5 pm.

SCARLET KEY: Important meeting for all members, Union 457, 1 pm.

MCGILL WEST INDIAN SOCIETY: Presidential elections and review of Congress of Black Writers, Union 457-58, 7 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: General meeting for all those interested, Union 466, 8 pm.

PHYSICS SOCIETY: Meeting L219, 1 pm, movies on atomic energy for space.

AMATEUR RADIO CLUB: Morse code classes will be given today, 1 pm. New members, as well as old, are welcome, Union 401.

FRIDAY

INTERCOLLEGIATE FIELD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT: Part 1, McGill hosts.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Prayers Union 327, 1:15 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: The Breakfast, 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 nightly, lunch daily, 12-2 pm.

MOC: Background trip to Mt. Marcy, leaving this morning, call Collin 672-5697.

CANTERBURY: Eucharist followed by coffee and donuts, 3555 University, 7:30 pm.

HILLEL: Mervin Verbit, Professor of Sociology at Brooklyn College, speaking on "Jewish College Students in Revolt", 3460 Stanley, 12 pm.

FILM SOCIETY: International 16 series - Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" L132, 6:30 and 9 pm.

CYCOM: Open house, no classes.

RED & WHITE REVUE: The Revue needs a set designer and stage manager, come up to Union 322, 1 pm.

SATURDAY

INTERCOLLEGIATE FIELD HOCKEY TOURNAMENT: Part 1, McGill hosts.

FILM DIALOGUE: "Pierrot le Fou" by Jean-Luc Godard. Discussion after each screening, 6 and 9 pm PSCA. 0.75.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Folk Group nightly. Also breakfast, 8:30 3625 Aylmer.

CANTERBURY: Open House 12 - 4 pm. 3555 University Street.

FILM SOCIETY: International series 16. Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky". 6:30 and 9 pm. L132.

CYCOM: Open House. No classes.

CHILD DRAMA SESSIONS: Faculty and community children invited to participate. Saturdays at University Center. 1:30 pm. 933-4085.

BRITISH BUMP: Coffee House in the true tradition - stiff upper lip and all that. Folk groups and other paraphernalia. Donations .25. 3607 Clark Street. Saturday 8:30 pm.

LITTLE MARY SUNSHINE: Music Rehearsal. RVC Green Room. Mary, Nancy, Young Ladies at 1:30, Oscar at 2:30. Full company at 2:45.

DEBATING UNION: McGill: A Critical Look". Panel discussion with Bob Cruise, John Hamilton and Mark Wilson. 11 am. PSCA.

SUNDAY

UNITED CHURCH STUDENTS: Student common Room, Divinity Hall (Milton Gate), 7:30.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Hootenachy, 3625 Aylmer 8:30 nightly.

CANTERBURY: Eucharist followed by breakfast, 10 am dinner 7 pm, followed by Eucharist, 8 pm., 3555 University.

CYCOM: Open house, no classes.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Lutheran Worship Service, 7 pm.; NFB Film "The Hutterites", coffee and discussion follows, 8 pm; 3483 Peel.

OPEN HOUSE

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3592 University
Saturday: 4 pm to infinity

Guys - \$1.00
and a free beer
Girls - Free

Faculty elects senators

by JACK LAZAROVIC

McGill's newly-revised Senate is beginning to take shape.

Elections were held in all faculties during the last two weeks to determine staff representation, which has been increased from nine to thirty-two members.

In each of the four divisions of the Faculty of Arts and Science, three members were elected serving staggered terms of office of one, two, or three years, the duration of the terms being determined by the choosing of lots.

There will be divisional elections each year for the selection of one senator.

Senators from the Faculty of Arts and Science (with terms of office in brackets):

HUMANITIES:

W.O. Judkins (1)
C.D. Gordon (2)
H.J. Maitre (3)

SOCIAL SCIENCE:

S. Noumoff (1)
R. Vogel (2)
F. Henry (3)

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCE:

G. MacLachlan (1)
V. Pasztor (2)
J.D. Metrakos (3)

PHYSICAL SCIENCE:

P.R. Wallace (1)
S. Orvig (2)
L. Yaffe (3)

There are also two members-at-large, A. E. Malloch and D. Bindra.

FACULTY OF AGRICULTURE:

H.R. Neilson
B.P. Warkentin

FACULTY OF MUSIC:

I. Anhalt

SENATE CANDIDATES

Candidates for student representatives on Senate will speak and answer questions today from 1 to 3 pm in the Union Ballroom.

ENGINEERING

Continued from page 1

All agreed that there should be an entity providing the B.S.W. within the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. The majority voted that the department of Social Work should be included within the Social Sciences division.

Barbara Berger, a student, and the only observer at the meeting, told the faculty that there was "a lack of communication between each department within the social sciences division", and there would be a "contribution to this by the establishment of a new department."

Three reports have been presented concerning the administrative structure of the Faculty of graduate studies; however, no decisions or recommendations were made yesterday. A motion was passed to ask the Faculty, as a whole, to debate this issue because other proposals may be presented.

A report on South Asian studies suggesting content and structure was presented by Professor Wright and carried by the division. It will be presented to the Faculty Council.

A committee was also set up to study the formalization of an area major in African studies.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION:

M. Horowitz
J.H. Widdop

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING:

T.J. Pavlasek
H.H. Yates
W. Bruce
M. Weber

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES:

D.E. Woodsworth

FACULTY OF LAW:

J.W. Durnford
D.W.M. Waters

FACULTY OF MEDICINE:

J.C. Beck
D.V. Bates

FACULTY OF DENTISTRY:

M.A. Rogers

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT:

P.J. Sandiford

Administration seats on Senate have been decreased from 24 to 17. The Chancellor, Principal, Vice-Principals, and Deans of Faculties retain full membership,

but the following administrators, although they are considered to have a voice in the Senate, no longer have voting privileges:

WARDEN OF ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE - H.C. Reynolds
DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION - E.C. Webster
DIRECTOR OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES - K. Crouch
VICE-DEANS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE:
Humanities - J. Trentman
Social Sciences - S.J. Frankel
Biological Sciences - G.A. Ferguson
Physical Sciences - W.F. Hirschfeld

The most important change in the Senate structure, however, is the inclusion of elected students. Peter Ellis of Macdonald College has already been chosen. The Senate will be completed on October 29 and 30, when the campus votes in the remaining seven students.

PSA facing controversy

The Political Science Association will hold a special meeting to discuss problems encountered since the open meeting held with the Political Science Department October 11 and problems which are expected to arise at the next open meeting, scheduled to be held a week from tomorrow.

A statement for the province's CEGEP students will also be presented for ratification. It is likely that the Political Science Department will be asked to sign the statement with the students.

The political Science Association has been attempting to effect reform in the structure of the Political Science section of the Department of Political Science and Economics.

In particular, it has been attempting to win parity representation with faculty on departmental committees and secure assurances in principle for this concept of representation.

After the meeting of October 11, many members of the association expressed fears that serious obstacles were blocking any significant advances on substantive matters.

THE PSA had expressed the hope before the meeting, that their proposals would be met with counter-or complementary proposals by the faculty.

Early adjournment

The question of democratization of the department, which had been expected to draw heated and lengthy debate was instead sandwiched between a series of committee reports and an early adjournment.

According to Arnold August, chairman of the association, discussions with the department have not progressed as far as had once seemed possible.

August termed the suggestion "ridiculous" and cited the fact that over a hundred political science students attended a recent meeting of the association.

An expected meeting of the faculty to determine a plan for dealing with the students' demands has not yet taken place.

The meeting will be held in room 226 at 1 pm.

Berkeley sit-in backs Cleaver's racism course

BERKELEY, Calif. - About 200 students began a sit-in at the University of California yesterday to protest denial of credit for a course on racism with Black Panther Eldridge Cleaver as a lecturer.

The scene was Sproul Hall, where a massive sit-in December, 1964, highlighted the so-called Free Speech Movement that first focused world attention on the Berkeley campus as a centre of student rebellion.

The new sit-in began shortly after Cleaver made his third lecture on the 28,000-student campus.

The university board of regents voted Sept. 30 that a guest lecturer could make only one appearance in a course for credit.

Sponsors of the student-initiated racist course then decided to conduct it on a non-credit basis so that Cleaver, a convict on parole and author, could give 10 lectures. But they pushed a fight for credit.

Cleaver told the students: "If you think this is worthwhile, then do your thing."

"We will remain at the registrar's office on the first floor of Sproul Hall until credit is granted," read a statement by students of Social Analysis 139X, the controversial course.

Many carried signed forms with their names and whom to notify for bail in event of arrests.

Distribution of the birth control book proceeds smoothly

Distribution yesterday of the Birth Control Handbook on the campuses of McGill and Sir George Williams Universities met with little or no unfavorable reaction, and no major problems.

However, Allen Feingold, editor of the Handbook, said that the original printing was far too small to be fully effective, either here or at Sir George, where the demand for the book is as great as at McGill.

Sir George received only 2000 copies for distribution, compared with 12,000 copies for McGill. Two other co-sponsors of the publication, Macdonald College and Bishop's also received 2000 and 1000 copies respectively, for a total edition of 17,000.

Feingold said that in ordering and subsidizing only 2000 copies, the Students' Society of Sir George had erred, as total enrolment there, including night students, exceeded that of McGill. He also criticised the method of distribution at Sir George as not being as free and open as at McGill.

He added that 12,000 copies would not be enough to fill the demand on this campus. Most of the copies left on tables in various campus buildings for distribution were gone by about noon yesterday. However, copies are still available both at the Students' Council office and at the Conception Control Committee office in room 416 of the Union.

Further printings, he said, would depend on demand from Sir George, requests from other institutions, and further funding from Council. He expressed "general disappointment" with Council's attitude so far towards the Handbook.

The Universities, he added, have failed in their responsibility to avail their students of this type of information. Students' societies, therefore, have the responsibility to pressure the universities to fulfill their social obligations in this respect, and to provide such information in the interim, he continued.

Feingold will be the subject of a taped interview on the CBC Monday.

The basic issue, he contends, is not merely prevention of conception, but the liberation of women in society. The reason that unfavorable reaction to distribution of the Handbook has been nil, he said, is that society needs the productivity of liberated women more than it needs the stabilizing effect of women without benefit of conception controls.

Rendez-Vous '68 opens tomorrow

An estimated 10,000 visitors are expected to be shown around McGill's campus when the bilingual, triennial McGill Open House, this year called Rendez-Vous '68, opens on Friday.

The five major tours are: Arts, Biological Science, Medical Science, Engineering, and a special display, the theme of which is "The University and the future". Part of it deals with the province of Québec.

The English Department is holding a series of seminars to demonstrate the student-teacher interaction in a "free university" atmosphere.

The French Studies program will have a film on the Québec way of life.

Discussion panels will probe such topics as "marijuana - Harmless or destructive" and "The Effect of CEGEPs on English-language education."

Displays by the biological science and medical science departments will feature such demonstrations as hearing tests in babies recorded by computers and displays concerning the care and breeding of exotic fish. The engineering and Physical Science tour will include the new 100,000-volt electron microscope and studies in cloud physics.

Displays are designed to give the public an overall view of the university.

There will also be a slide show given by the personnel department to illustrate McGill's history and its present-day "people involvement".

A first aid stand, information booths and stands selling refreshments will be on hand to sustain visitors.



All the news that's printed to fit

by
MARK
STAROWICZ

In 1963, during the period of the Front de Liberation Québécois bombings in Montréal, the management of Canadian Press, the national news service, ordered its Québec bureaus: "Play down the FLQ stuff."

Canadian Press is owned and run by all the newspaper publishers in the system on a co-operative basis. The vast majority of these publishers are, of course, English and have interest links with the business and industrial sector. They are naturally concerned about the stability of the political and economic situation, and were disturbed by the possible effects of the bombings.

Either because of a direct consortium among the more powerful publishers, or by Canadian Press's accurate assessment of how these men wanted the FLQ stories handled, the blockage went into effect.

The Montreal English-language papers went along.

A community of interest groups tried to control the political climate by doctoring the news.

This blockage plot was foiled, however, by the Toronto Star and The Toronto Telegram, which gave the stories proper coverage and play, and prevented the more intransigent publishers from having their way.

The first column in this "Brass Slug" series made the statement that there is a news blockage in Montréal, and named some of the men who were, directly or indirectly, the most responsible for it. Facts bear out the statement, and this column will begin to illustrate precisely how the news is blocked.

An interesting case in point is the coverage of Queen Elizabeth's ill-starred visit to Québec City in the fall of 1964.

Québec was jammed with armed soldiers in the streets, there to keep the lid on a highly explosive mood which reigned in the city at the time. Riots were feared, Parliament publicly voiced concern about possible attempts to assassinate the Queen. The fears of unrest were largely borne out by the hostile reaction the Queen received.

But in their advance stories on the Québec situation prior to the Queen's visit, The Montreal Star and The Gazette, did not convey this situation, at all.

As far as The Star was concerned, despite a little tension here and there and added precautions to safeguard the health of our beloved monarch, things were rosy.

The Gazette correspondent filed a story which told it as it really was — "Québec is an armed camp tonight..." Gazette publisher Charles Peters bluntly refused to run the facts, and instructed the news desk virtually to ignore them. Arguments carried on for hours, between the Gazette's Québec correspondent, the news desk and the intransigent Peters.

A compromise was finally arrived at, after the correspondent's report was hacked up according to Peter's instructions (Peters could have no idea what was happening, but knew what he thought should be happening in Québec), and watering it down with wire service copy.

This package of butchered bastardy was run with a Canadian Press credit, and topped off with the hypocritically ambiguous headline: "Quebec All Set for Queen's Visit."

In 1958, to turn to the French press for a moment, a Le Devoir reporter broke the Natural Gas scandal, revealing embarrassing links between high government officials and several grand swindles. It was an excellent piece of investigative journalism. The next time we saw the reporter's name in Le Devoir it was over a weekly skiing column.

English Canada's hysterical and distorted view of Québec's problems, aspirations and nationalist movements can be largely attributed to the English press in Montreal.

Some intelligent criticism has on odd occasions crept into the Star, but The Gazette's paranoia is unmatched.

An example of The Gazette's balanced news policy is its handling of René Lévesque's declaration in favor of Québec independence in the summer of 1967.

When Eric Kierans stepped out onto the field as a self-styled giant-killer who was to axe Lévesque out of the Liberal Party, his attack made the headline and a lengthy, detailed story pointing out the errors in Lévesque's position followed. The finance pages did a special section on Lévesque's horrible proposition.

The declaration, one of the most significant developments in Québec's recent political history, got about seven inches of one column towards the bottom of The Gazette's front page, with a sketchy and incomplete summary of his program for independence and association.

How can a Gazette reader judge the Lévesque thesis and the Kierans arguments when he never got an even marginally complete account of Lévesque's platform?

An experience I had when I worked for The Gazette illustrates the news philosophy that creates this blockage.

A series of articles I had participated in writing on protest movements in the United States was discontinued abruptly when Charles Peters decided a four-part series on Black Power, unrest among youth and New Left constituted "excessive concentration on explosive issues."

Were a revolution to break out in this country, The Gazette would find the space to cover horticultural exhibitions to avoid concentrating on explosive issues.

The first edition of The Gazette (appearing downtown at 9:30 pm the night before the morning final) makes more interesting reading than the final.

Between the first and the final the publisher receives a copy of the first edition at home, peruses it for little no-nos his staff has committed, and phones in to have them jerked out before the final.

Thus a full-page report of the LSD and marijuana phenomenon three years back appeared in the 9:30 edition, but in the final the same page was filled with wastebasket stories off the teletypes.

Thus an article presenting the moderate Arab view in the Arab-Israeli war last year (printed two weeks after the end of the 6-day war) was jerked out between editions.

There has been one decent newspaper published in this city in this decade — that was the La Presse strike paper, put out by the reporters of La Presse while they were on strike.

It was an open paper, investigative, critical, courageous. Just one newspaper run by journalists would in the space of a few weeks turn the country upside down.

That's why there isn't one.

NOTES:

It's about time

Birth Control Handbook. Published by the Student's Society of McGill University and distributed free to students at Montreal's English-language universities. 38 pp.

The Birth Control Handbook is probably the best thing to hit this campus since motherhood and apple pie.

Published by the Students' Society and released yesterday, it is a compilation of information on conception control, with background material on anatomy, hormonal balances and the menstrual cycle. Throughout, the material is presented in a factual, explicit, and analytical fashion.

The handbook makes no explicit value judgments as to morality of pre-marital or any other kind of sexual relations. It just presents information for the girl who doesn't want to get pregnant. And the spirit behind the handbook is that a woman shouldn't have to get pregnant if she doesn't want to get pregnant.

The bulk of the material in the handbook concentrates on the various methods of contraception, explanations of how each is used, effectiveness, side effects and psychological reactions. But behind the facts lies the implicit judgment that a woman's sex life is just as valid as a man's.

Say the editors in their introduction:

We see the handbook and contraception in general as playing a major role in the liberation of women. Once child-bearing becomes one option among many and woman has some power to control her destiny, she may well be less ready to accept subservience as an inevitable part of her condition...

It is incumbent upon women to begin to liberate themselves, to seek and obtain a position of equality with men in the productive and social processes. The pill has the potential for making women free agents in this process.

And it's about time.

The handbook does take a definite stand in the two signed articles on abortion. But after reading the repressive laws against abortion, one would hate people not to.

And it's interesting that the only people Donald Kingsbury has seen since his first article on abortion last year have been pregnant women. How many articles will he have to write before we understand what he's saying enough to try to do something about it?

The handbook has a fair number of typographical errors. Other than that, there's little to say against it.

Rita SHERMAN

LETTERS

Biafra idea absurd

Sir,

The idea of importing 500,000 people from the tropical jungles of Africa to the subarctic Northwest Territories is absurd.

If they came and stayed up North making them content would be a phenomenal expense. More probably any refugees would gravitate to the industrial cities along our southern border. This would lead to a swelling of the labor force (we already have a very high unemployment rate), lowering of wages, resulting in slum conditions, discontent and crime. Admitted: the system is screwy, but it can't be changed in a month or a year and one shouldn't hastily make things worse.

The only worthwhile real effort we could make is to keep Biafrans alive in Biafra. The first step must be the blocking of arms sales to Nigeria and Biafra. Subsequently an international peace-keeping and peace-making force should be set up.

The other present proposal of depending upon the altruism of altruism of free people to send money and supplies to Biafra is superficial: a) it isn't working, and b) if it did it may prolong the war and suffering.

Whether these people are white or black is irrelevant so far as importation is concerned. The Doukhobors were in a far better position to re-adapt and were far from content.

Ed Choueke,
BA 2

Biafra idea stupid

Sir,

The idea endorsed by Robert Chodos in your "Notes" column of October 22 that half a million Biafrans be resettled in the Northwest Territories is totally stupid. First of all any native of a tropical country would have a great deal of difficulty living in Canada's North. Adjusting to the climate and very different way of life would be next to impossible for them. Secondly it is ob-

vious that Mr. Chodos has never been to the N.W.T. Right now it cannot support another ½ million of any kind of people. There are virtually no roads, no farming, no lumbering industry, and only little mining and poor hunting. Sure, it's got the potential to hold millions of people, but not at its present state of super-underdevelopment. An extra half a million of anybody up there right now would starve within three months and we'd be back trying to air-drop food because there are no roads or farms. And you need a hell of a lot more food to keep you going at 40 below than 80 above. And as for Biafrans being able to hack this — and Chodos says it's an excellent idea — bullshit you dummy.

Roland Procter,
MDCM 1

MCGILL DAILY

The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University at 3480 McTavish Street, telephone 875-5512. Authorized as second class mail by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, and for payment of postage paid at Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed are those of the editors and not the official opinion of the Students' Council.

Printed at l'Imprimerie Dumont Inc.
Mark Starowicz.....Editor-in-chief
John Dufort.....Advertising manager

The greatest show on earth

OR

On the historical experience of open meetings

Some empirical generalizations

For the last year and a half at McGill, there has been much heated debate on the likely consequences of open faculty and Senate meetings. The debate has been hardly illuminating, and this is only partly due to the stupidity and evasiveness of the spokesmen for closed meetings. For, as a noted German social scientist of the nineteenth century once put it, theoretical disputes can only be ultimately resolved in practice.

But history has advanced to the point where we now have some concrete practical evidence on this question. The open Political Science section meeting of October 11, and the open Senate meeting of October 18 provide primary data from which some meaningful generalizations can be derived. (The development of a valid empirical theory on this question must await the opening of meetings of the Board of Governors and some of the other Departments: so far, we have analysed only what may be perhaps exceptional cases, i.e. liberals — Neanderthal behavior has yet to be scrutinized.)

The Political Science meeting was subjected to a lengthy tirade delivered by one John Shingler, Assistant Professor. Asked to express his opinion on the students' demand for representational parity with faculty, Professor Shingler began his 15-minute trip by asking the Political Science Association whom they represented, and expressing his strong suspicion that they consisted of only a vociferous minority of all Political Science students. Professor Shingler then addressed his remarks to the main issue on the floor: the student demand for parity. He was quite clear about what he thought of their position: it was an extremely radical measure that has never been introduced anywhere in North America, it was no solution to the real problems, and anyway this was the first time he had heard of the demand for parity and he had not yet formulated an opinion on it. The kids would be better off, he thought, if they had informal student-faculty discussions and parties.

When Professor Shingler had finished, puzzled expressions came over the faces some of the PSA leaders. John Shingler (who calls himself an anarchist) had been their political mentor. For this same John Shingler, in a

paper delivered to a CUS Seminar in May 1968; had said:

"The essential question is whether to mobilize, ad hoc and temporarily, around particular issues, to demand and exercise participation in common structures on a minority basis, or to seek a common forum in which parallel structures exist on the basis of parity. Most official student organizations have opted for anything but parity with the result that they have easily been outmanoeuvred, outwitted, outtalked and outvoted... (emphasis mine).

"Invariably, the Canadian situation is such that the majority of the student body is either indifferent or passively in support of the status quo... Those who seek to transform, therefore, are almost invariably in a minority; they must act accordingly." (emphasis mine).

The analysis of these items of behavior by Professor Shingler seems to indicate that the opening of meetings may have a traumatic effect upon participants, causing a fundamental redirection of attitudes.

But a comparative perspective may well invalidate this hypothesis. The behavior of the other participants in the Political Science meeting and in the open Senate meeting strongly suggests that many have neither the courage nor the honesty of John Shingler in explicitly and articulately putting forth a substantive position, even if that position has

changed in a period of five months.

The behavior of the individuals in the Senate meeting indicates that most of the members of a deliberative assembly become extremely tight-lipped when confronted with student observers. In debating Professor Frankel's motion on the CEGEPs, the decision-makers were in most instances capable of emitting only incoherent, qualified and brief mutterings. Statements by Vice-Principal Oliver, normally a very articulate and oily waffler, that "I think I deplore the students taking action" and "I feel ashamed remaining neutral in a matter like this" are striking examples of this phenomenon.

The one exception to this general behavior pattern was, not surprisingly, Dean Stanley B. Frost. Sitting on Dr. Robertson's extreme left, Dr. Frost, to constant peals of laughter from the student benches, repeatedly stated in no uncertain terms what he thought of each clause of Dr. Frankel's motion. To him it was a "bag of political clichés" that might "land us in very grave troubles."

The data may be biased by the fact that many of the Senate's stars didn't put in a full performance. E.R. Pounder, chief spokesman for McGill on the CEGEPs, was absent; Maxwell Cohen left very early in the meeting; Locke Robertson rarely spoke, except for the odd joke at which all the Senators, in the proper manner, immediately laughed, then lapsed into silence again; and Dean Woods's main contribution was the occasional snort.

Although there is no data to confirm this hypothesis, direct observation leads one to believe that most Senate members did not express their real preferences and opinions in this meeting. They only indirectly gave each other signals. Dean Woods replied to a lengthy Students' Council brief, demanding that Senate take a radical position, by affirming that "I have very serious reservations about a lot that's in the students' brief".

Some of the less clever participants strongly objected, though

in cryptic language, to many clauses in Professor Frankel's motion. But our poor motion-formulator was hamstrung: with a howling minority of destructive students present, he couldn't tell his colleagues what was so evident to the observers — that the motion was a carefully — worded evasion of all the issues, giving the appearance but none of the substance of a progressive stand. But, pushed up against the wall by the Senate cretins, Dr. Frankel emitted a direct stimulus to them: "There is nothing in the resolution that implies, in any way, support of the students' statement."

Meanwhile, back at the Political Science meeting, similar functions were being performed, although not in so grotesque a manner. When directly asked by PSA leaders to reply to the specifics of the student position on democratization, very few of the Political Science Professors, most of them specialized experts in the subject, would offer a reply. One of the ruder students wanted to know how these Professors could refuse to elaborate their views on governing insti-

by Stan Gray

tutions when they had been arguing all along that the staff has more knowledge and sophistication in Political Science than students do.

This latter behavior-pattern is, I should mention, quite unfortunate, inasmuch as many of the Professors do have articulate and intelligent views on that whole question, which the form of an open meeting may have prevented them from fully expressing.

From the Senate meeting one obtained data showing rather conclusively that the students were approximately ten times more on the ball than the Senators. In response to a detailed Students' Council brief on the CEGEPs, Senator Finlayson, Chairman of the Board of Marconi Canada, allowed that "I'm not sure if I know what the difficulties of the CEGEP students are". Another policy-formulator said: "I don't

know if Lionel Groulx (the first occupied CEGEP, mentioned in the student brief) is occupied". And to top it all off, Vice-Principal Oliver, McGill's chief negotiator with the Québec Government, maintained with a perfectly straight face that he didn't have enough information about the CEGEP crisis to take one or the other side (although he was certain that he didn't support violent seizures of buildings).

The Senate judiciously refused to hear Ian Hyman, Students' Society External Vice-President, who volunteered to give Senate information on the CEGEP situation before their vote.

The vote being taken, and Hyman being subsequently permitted to tell Senate they had said nothing, Dr. Frankel proceeded to deliver his standard Cold-War speech on the totalitarian dangers of implementing political decisions taken on the basis of political doctrines.

To inject a scientifically unwarranted personal emotion, I felt I had seen all this before. At the first open meeting of the Tripartite Commission last year, all the observers were quite impressed with the illiteracy and lack of intellectual sophistication of the administrators and faculty who spoke, in contrast to the students who presented well-worked out and articulate positions. At the hearings of the Discipline Committee with John Fekete last year, one was treated to the spectacle of a lengthy presentation by a brilliant (and McGill's top-ranking) English literature student on the questions of satire and literary expression, occasionally interrupted by the uninformed opinions and snide questions of Dean Woods or the paranoid political accusations (about agitators and confrontations) of Committee Chairman Perry Meyer (who has since been promoted to full Professor in Maxwell Cohen's Law Faculty).

Having compiled, tabulated and analysed the data on the three open meetings, one can predict that although students this year will not get their bread from the Québec government, they will certainly get their circuses from the Administration and faculty.



"At the first open meeting of the Tripartite Commission last year, all the observers were quite impressed with the illiteracy and lack of intellectual sophistication of the

Administrators and faculty who spoke, in contrast to the students who presented well worked out and articulate positions."

Murray Hill is robbing us

TOWARDS the end of the UGEQ rally at the U de M sports centre on Monday a representative of the Mouvement de Libération du Taxi asked for support from the students for a demonstration against Murray Hill Limousine.

Some six hours later one of Montreal's more vociferous cabbies talked about the mass student march, cab unions and Murray Hill:

Union of taxis?

Oh no. Not me. I'm supporting enough thieves as it is. I don't need to feed any more of them just because someone says we need a union.

You students had a good march today. I'm glad.

You know, we've been fighting these guys from Murray Hill for years now. We've had demonstrations and marches. We even took it to court. We waited three years and proved they were operating illegally at the airport. But they take it to the higher court and now we'll wait another three years.

You guys can march. But I'm not going to bust my ass walking around the streets when I've got two boys to put through college. I know where the money is, and I'm not going to get it in any demonstration.

Maybe you don't know about this Murray Hill, eh? They don't have any permit — all the rest of us have to buy one. They charge the highest prices in the country and they're

Solution: Unionize?

"Over the past 15-20 years we have made at least 20 attempts to unionize. All have been unsuccessful — because the organizers were incompetent, because the big union offer us little help, and because the fleet owners and the associations divide us and create artificial differences between us. The only possible way for us to unionize would be for the big unions to put up thousands of dollars;... maybe after many years... it would work... those who want to wait..."

— from a Mouvement de Libération du Taxi pamphlet

the only ones who can take you into Montreal from the airport. And they charge you \$2.50 a person.

They have the concession there. You can't get them out. The Montreal police protects

them in the city, Ottawa protects them at the airport and Quebec City doesn't make them have a permit.

When Drapeau was running for mayor the first time, he came to us and said "Help me and I'll help you". So what does he do? Nothing. Murray Hill is still robbing us and City Hall has free limousine service.

These guys they want a permit, see? They offered me \$6000 once for mine. But I'm not dealing with those bastards. Sure I need the dough but the first guy that sells them a permit — let me tell you one thing — he's not going to drive no more. He's going to be in the river.

They had the airport at Toronto too before. And the cabbies there fought them and got them out. But they don't have all our crooks in City Hall and Québec City.

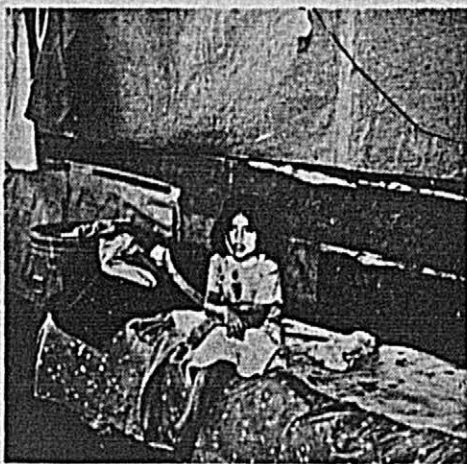
I marched there once. But now I'm staying in the can. My boys are going through college.

We're supposed to have a demonstration in Dorval next week — block the roads you know so Murray Hill can't get out. They say the students are coming to support us.

Maybe they will. I know one thing. There aren't very many taxi drivers who can afford to do that. You guys can make the noise. I wish you luck.

McCarthy People!

Help elect PAUL O'DWYER, a vigorous opponent of the Vietnam war, to the U.S. Senate. Volunteers needed in Plattsburgh, N.Y. for the next two Saturdays. For info and transportation, call 842-1640 or 931-2301. O'Dwyer headquarters in Plattsburgh: 43 Clinton St. (Tel.: 563-3140).



Every California grape you buy helps keep this child hungry.

The farm workers of America do not ask for pity or charity. We ask for our rights. Rights that you accept as your due. But for us it is still 1930 and the Grapes of Wrath are still growing. We have been on strike for three years and we are hungry. But the growers in California refuse to recognize our rights and import illegal labor to break our strike. The Government does little or nothing to stop it.

So we appeal to you, the people of Canada, to help us.

To help us get paid a living wage so that our children do not have to quit grammar school to help earn food (at present rates a farm worker who is fortunate enough to work 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year would earn \$2386).

To help us obtain the elementary right to collective bargaining, unemployment insurance and health and welfare benefits.

To help us obtain the right to live and work with dignity.

You can help by not buying California grapes until the strike is settled fairly. When you refrain from buying California grapes (except Di Giorgio "Hi-Color") you are telling the growers that you do not wish to take the food from the mouth of this child.

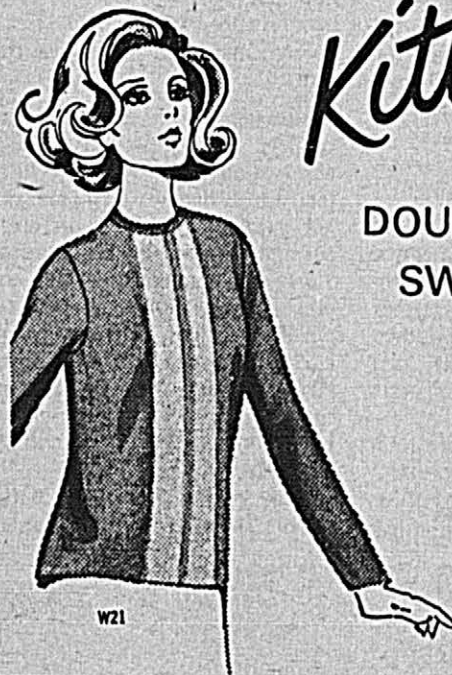
For further information contact: United Farm Workers, AFL-CIO, 182-Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ontario.

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Glenayr

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Fashion loves the Italian look, and you will too, with this chic double-knit long-sleeved pull-over in 100% pure wool. It comes in rich, exciting new colours, and the clever touch is the accentuating Milano stripes in a contrasting shade. A neckline zipper prevents spoiled hairdos. Team it with a Kitten pure wool Wevenit skirt or tapered slims, dyed-to-perfectly-match the new Fall colours. At good shops everywhere!



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it is not a genuine KITTEN.

Violence sweeping Japan

TOKYO (CUPI) — Violence swept Japan Monday as close to one million students and labor unionists launched massive protests against the American government and its Viet Nam policies.

Police fought demonstrators in Tokyo and Osaka as protest swelled over the Viet Nam war, the Japanese-American security alliance and American government in Okinawa.

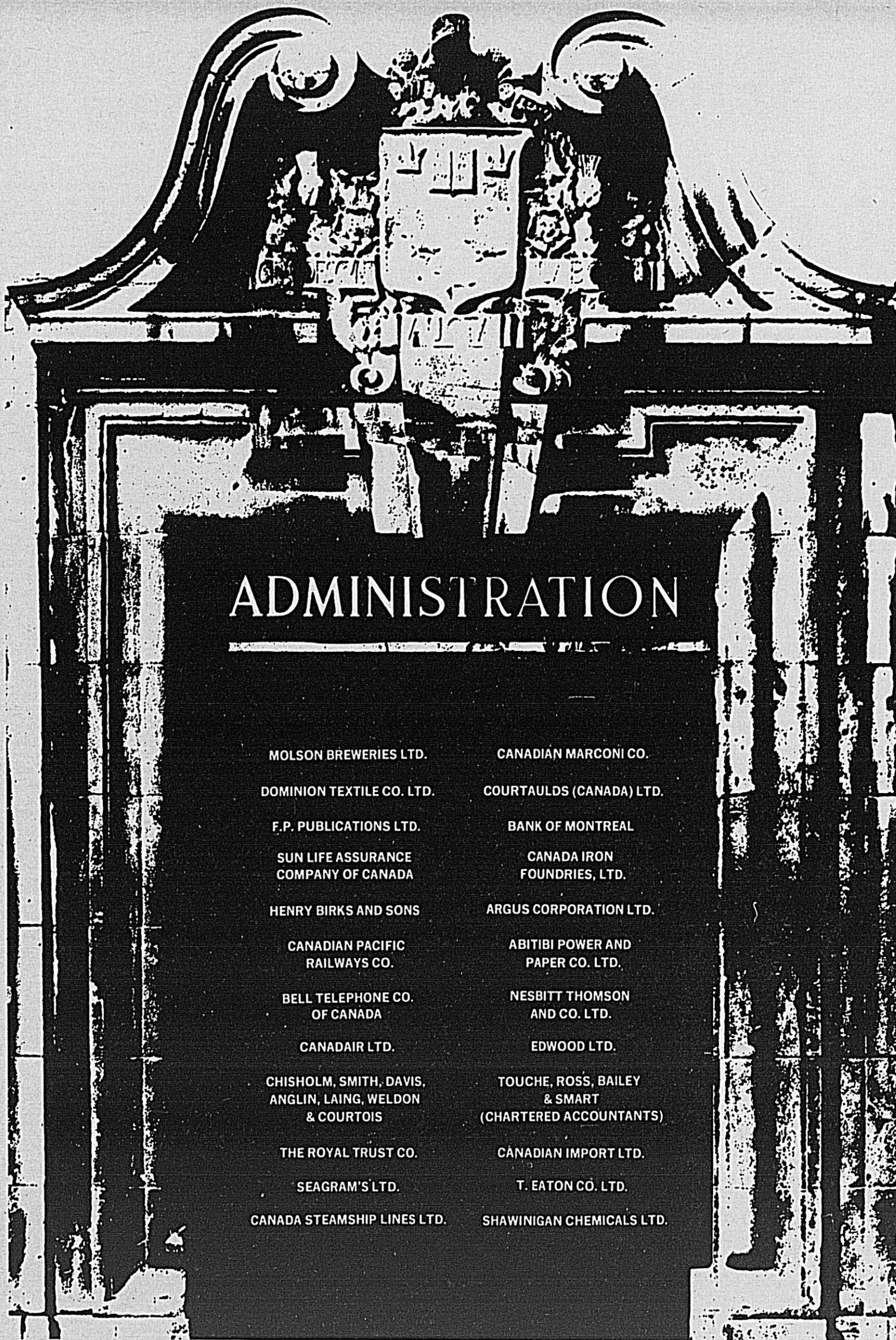
Following rallies in all parts of Tokyo, students massed in the heart of the city. They trotted in tightly grouped masses, wearing red, yellow and blue helmets to shield themselves from billy clubs. The city massed 12,000 riot police against the demonstrators.

The students, armed with clubs and paving stones, were thrown back by police. The cops used powerful water cannons to move the students back and then charged into them with shields and billy clubs.

Another group of demonstrators was driven back from the Japanese parliament buildings by police tear gas and clubs.

Close to a thousand people were arrested and many injured in the riots. No deaths were reported.

The fiercest battle took place in front of the Japanese Defense Department when more than 1,000 Zengakuren (militant Japanese students) tried to storm the building.



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the Review

McGill Daily supplement, Oct. 24, 1968

Cover by Nick DEICHMANN and Mark WILSON

Who rules McGill?

"A very large part of its impetus," writes Law Dean Maxwell Cohen of McGill University in his position paper for the Tripartite Commission, "is derived from being treated as a peer among the great North American universities. Its natural intellectual links, administrative and student patterns of organization and operation are with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, etc. It belongs to the great eastern seaboard system of university life."

This is a little ambitious, perhaps. It is unlikely that even a major university of an economic colony could rub shoulders on an entirely equal basis with the most important institutions of the mother country. But if in "patterns of organization and operation" is included the character of the relationship with government and business "outside", then McGill probably does very much resemble, on a less grandiose scale, the American multiversity.

The most important elements of the multiversity's pattern of direct outside involvement are not hard to identify—domination of the Board of Governors, the highest governing authority, by captains of industry, extensive outside consulting by faculty in many departments; a large research apparatus heavily funded by government, industry, and the military; training schools (the Faculty of Management) for the lieutenants of industry; use of campus facilities for job recruiting by corporate employers; honorary degrees for big businessmen (recently, at McGill, to the president of the CNR, the Honorary Chairman of Royal Trust, and the Chairman of the Board of Noranda Mines); and more or less covert conservative political stands under the guise of "institutional neutrality".

The pattern of McGill's involvements and control relationships has not yet been explored in detail. Evidence continues to turn up, however, that we are ripe for a study after the fashion of New York's *Who Rules Columbia?*

Some professors, for example are involved in more than consulting. J. O. McCutcheon, Chairman of the Department of Civil Engineering, was listed in the last annual report of Magna Electronics as a Director of that company which is, according to the Financial Post of

October 14, 1967, "another high flyer in the market, benefitting from the Viet Nam war." "Magna's military work is classified," reported that newspaper the following December 9. "However, Magna is working on at least two large orders for missile components for the U.S. military."

But it is in its research function that any university with pretensions to prestige makes its most significant contribution to corporate profit and to the military and other objectives of governments.

McGill is increasingly a public university in the sense that its budgets for operating expenses and capital investment (buildings) are more and more dependent upon government support, and corporate and private giving is now of minor importance compared to this source, and student fees. Research, however, is funded on another basis, by contracts and grants-in-aid solicited by and awarded to individual professors.

McGill's involvement in military research is not nearly as great as that of Johns Hopkins, MIT, or other major Pentagon-oriented "North American" universities; after all, it is not located in the home country. Funding sources for military research at McGill are partly the Pentagon and NATO (apart from the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space administration), more often Canada's Defence Research Board (DRB) or the Department of Defence Production (DDP).

Defence Research Board grantees are required to include in their application a statement of the "relation to defence interest" of their proposed work. Many of these statements on recent or current work, though couched in technical terms, provide intriguing insights into the current preoccupations of military science.

Some examples:

- From a Psychology professor's contract with the U.S. Office of Naval Research (of the order of \$200,000 over three years): "The Contractor... shall conduct research to formulate general principles governing the interaction of drug effects with other variables (training, arousal level, incentives, sensory cues) that determine the performance of perceptual-motor and conceptual tasks by human operators," which work is, among other things, "likely to reveal principles for the chemical control of task performance."

- For another Chemistry professor's study of "particles suspended in liquids... deformation, burst and coalescence of fluid drops... preparation and properties of a variety of dispersions including polymer encapsulated aqueous solutions of polymers" financed partly by Dow Chemical):

"Dispersions are encountered in many fields of Defence Science: ABC warfare (aerosols, dusts, bacterial suspensions, detectors, decontaminants and pharmaceutical preparations); bio-science (e.g. encapsulated microspheres can be used as model cells and bacteria, and in pharmaceuticals). Synthetic polymers are being increasingly used in dispersed forms such as latexes and suspensions. Electro-viscous dispersions (i.e. dispersions whose viscosity can be varied over wide limits by applying an electrical field) can be used for variable torque transmission, elec-

trical braking and a number of other interesting technical applications."

Not all contracts are for research, military or otherwise. In an "Agreement between the U.S.A. and McGill, June 14, 1968," the U.S. government provides funds to "purchase suitable books for the American Alcove of McGill University in the fields of American economics, history, political science and the social sciences". So far, quite ordinary.

But Clause IVB reads, "The Grantee will not issue, or permit to be issued, publicity in any form respecting this Agreement or Grant or of the fact of the Grantee's participation in any program of the USIS (United States Information Service), unless such publicity be first approved in writing by the Authorized Representative of the Contracting Officer" (emphasis added).

In its brief to the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, the University again took a position which committed it, as a corporate entity, to involvement in social issues beyond the specific interest of the institution. For example:

"The Commission is, therefore, called on to do more than explore different avenues of accommodation between existing political forces; it must push back the frontiers of knowledge in a field where too little study has been done. In this task it deserves the support of the university community of Canada as a whole, and of McGill University in particular, placed as it is at one of the meeting points of the two cultures."

The McGill Senate's position on the CEGEP crisis is only the most recent example of an implicit political stand taken by McGill as an institution.

This position is restated a number of times. One rather interesting proposal suggests "That Canadian History be viewed in both cultures as transcending an English-speaking or a French-speaking perspective." This goes beyond the other recommendations in that it suggests the inculcation of a way of looking at historical materials. In effect, McGill is saying that historical analysis has meaning only insofar as it is applicable to advancing one's interests and needs in the real world; the framework by which one judges this knowledge should be appropriate to these needs. That the university as a corporate entity should propose this would seem to counter the traditional meaning of academic freedom.

Major collective, institutional decisions are unwieldy for universities, with their relatively ponderous governing structures, to make. It is doubtful whether the B & B brief would have been written were not the survival of McGill deeply tied to the survival of Confederation.

Thus, though it is clear that the University has always perceived itself as playing a social role which can be defined in political terms, it has been willing to play this role only where McGill's power, prestige and income will thereby be improved. The University places itself at the service of these elements in society which now support it. It has, in fact, made itself a part of the structure of domination and control, through the processes of "teaching" and research.



The city of intellect...

From the horse's mouth

"The university and segments of industry are becoming more alike.. The two worlds are merging physically and intellectually."

"The fact is that (universities) are not directionless; they have been moving in clear directions and with considerable speed... But these directions have not been set as much by the university's visions of its destiny as by the external environment, including the federal government, the foundations, the surrounding and some-

times engulfing industry."

"An almost ideal location for a modern university is to be sandwiched between a middle-class district on its way to becoming a slum and an ultra-modern industrial park — so that the students may live in the one and the faculty consult in the other... Universities have become 'bait' to be dangled in front of industry, with drawing power greater than low taxes or cheap labour."

Clark Kerr, former President of the University of California

Counter in surgency:

New slice of pie for universities

So you think that the United States will sit complacently watching the independence movement in Quebec, joyously supporting a nationalist movement along the expanse of its northern border. U.S. corporations and subsidiaries have far-reaching economic and political interests here. Would these companies relinquish their control in the spirit of self-determination for all? That's a lot of money, a lot of power to lose.

A lot of mind control to lose, too; economic and political control means educational power. Universities here are structured as American universities. (Where are the English CEGEPs?) Educational aims are the same. The degree earns money and power. Businessmen are the trustees of the institutions.

But a more ominous control is infecting Canadian universities. The policy of using university minds and facilities for military research is becoming important. Is Canada inheriting militaristic trend of the United States? There are chairs for Military and Strategic Studies at five colleges in Canada. The number is small, but the direction is significant. What the United States' government is doing to its own universities may spread to Canada, especially if such a trend benefits the United States.

Since World War II, the United States has assembled the largest empire in the history of mankind. However, the security of this empire has been threatened periodically by the outbreak of national liberation movements — Greece, Cuba, the Philippines, Viet Nam. Responding to these threats, the United States Government has given massive resources to universities for the study of "counterinsurgency" — the science of maintaining domination over a colonial population with limited allocation of the military strength of the home country.

A Defence Sharing Agreement between Canada, Great Britain and the United States provides for a sharing of information and a division of labour for defence projects; Canada, too, is complicit in counterinsurgency research.

The Institute of Defence Analysis was founded in 1955 by some professors from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. There are now twelve university members. With a budget of over fifteen million dollars, five hundred academicians, working weekends and summers, provide technical and scientific research for the Pentagon's Weapons Systems Evaluations Group. Papers entitled "Research and Development Planning for Warfare in Underdeveloped Areas of the World", "A

Preliminary Planning Report on Some Technical Problems of Limited Warfare" give examples of what your chemistry professor does on the weekends.

Another university institute supported by the government is the Stanford Research Institute. It studies not only conventional weapons systems, chemical and biological warfare, guerilla warfare, but also "potential" insurgency situations for the U.S.: "COIN-PERU" and "COIN-HONDURAS". Peru and the Honduras may look forward to a visit from their American neighbor. The institute also has a laboratory in Thailand.

Chemical and biological warfare (CBW) is of major importance in counterinsurgency warfare. The necessary secrecy of missions is insured with chemicals, because the time and place of the source cannot be detected. And not many people are needed to spray lethal nerve gas or defoliating agents. And they penetrate structures and foliage killing the inhabitants of the structures and leaving the building intact for subsequent occupation. The trees are left bare. The university scientist has a particularly suitable function here in which he can make use of other branches of study. Humanists unite with the scientist to provide a justification for anti-crop sprays and

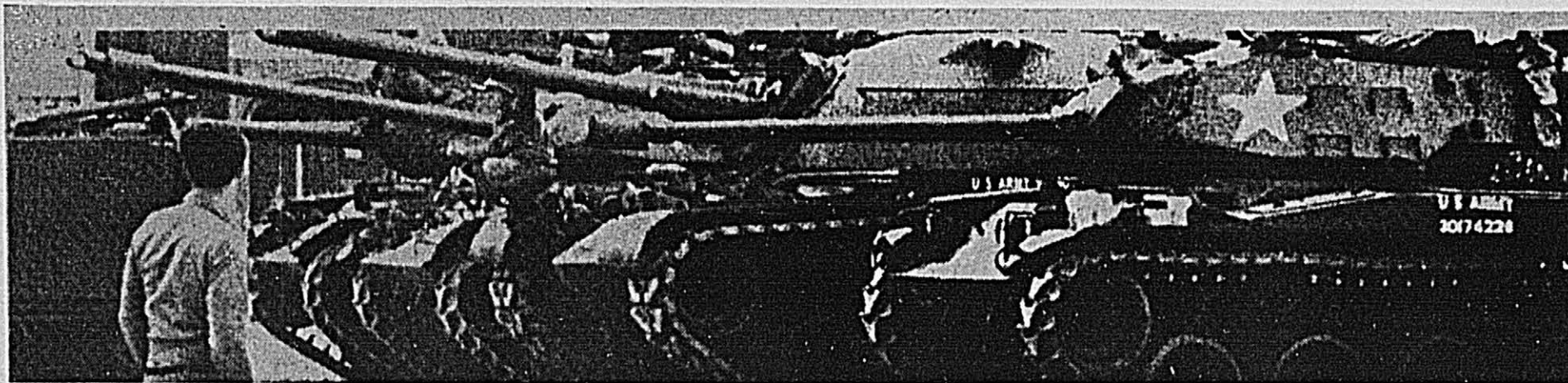
napalm. The philosophy professor has a full weekend, too.

With the Watts riots of 1965, America woke up to the fact that "Vietnam had come home." Military experts were given the task of domesticating counterinsurgency warfare. The highly sophisticated technology they perfected is what the military establishment calls "URB-COIN (Urban Counterinsurgency) warfare."

The Public Safety Division of the State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) has selected universities for new "pacification" strategies for its own country. The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice organized a task force on science and technology in crime control. Members of the Science Advisory Committee include a Harvard law professor and the Vice-President for Academic Affairs at Cornell, who was recently appointed chairman of the Defense Science Board. The task force concluded that:

"The experience of science in the military... suggests that fruitful collaboration can be established between criminal justice officials on the one hand, and engineers, physicists, economists and social and behavioral scientists on the other."

PAT SYLVESTER



Tanks on call at the Michigan National Guard Armory

...and the city of man

From the horses mouth Continued from page 2

"Indeed, the great primary characteristic of our society... is the increasing breakdown of barriers between business and the other areas of social activity. You can see this clearly in the areas of education and politics, which move closer and closer to the attitudes and techniques of the business world. Business has thus interpenetrated society, and in doing so it has been responsible for creating a dominant pattern.

Now if business has drawn closer to education, education has also drawn closer to business."

Claude Bissell, President of the University of Toronto

On research applied to strengthening the social fabric: "research in medicine to promote human life, research in chemistry to enlarge the profits of the pulp and paper industry, research in business cycles to explain the depression and make it more palatable to its victims."

F. Cyril James, former Principal of McGill University

from The Montreal Star,
March 19, 1968, by
D. B. MacFarlane:

"A new and enhanced status is to be given business by McGill University, which is creating a

faculty for the training of these entering the business world (disclosed by Dr. H. Locke Robertson.)

He said that the university was proud of the achievements of the graduate school of business and the high calibre of the students who had been attracted to the two-year course leading to the Master of Business Administration degree.

The future was indeed bright as the growing importance of professional business training was realized increasingly as an important contribution to the welfare of the business community."

H. Locke Robertson,
Principal of McGill University

For a critical university

The university is necessarily part of and involved in the outside society; this has become a standard cliché, but its implications are rarely drawn out. In fact, we find concerted efforts to obscure the real meaning of this proposition and to conceal its full implications regarding the nature of the present university and the alternatives open to us.

Any aspect of the internal education process, when examined, can enlighten us as to the relevance of a university's connections to the outside society. Take, for example, the examination and degree system: it is generally agreed that examinations and de-

by Stan Gray

grees have no intrinsic educational value. Rather, their general effect is to warp and distort in various ways the student's intellectual self-development; to twist his educational experience into a competitive activity where memorization and "conning" the Professor are the required skills.

They have no educational content or purpose. But examinations and degrees do have a function outside the university; and the university's outside involvement is so key that they remain the pillar of the educational process.

Corporations and the government require certificates of skill and competence from students. Academic standing and degrees are the calling cards required. A degree is necessary to get certain jobs, whether it be engineer, social worker, lawyer or professor. To get the degree you have prove to competence in the field that is, exams and all that.

At this point one might think that the university is simply teaching its students to function in society. But the brand of education that universities offer doesn't merely teach students to function. It teaches them to function in a certain way; it channels them into jobs of a specific sort. The university tries to produce minds that will fall nicely into place with the character of jobs already existing in the outside society.

It is at this point that we have to analyze and understand the social organization of industry, the character of work and work-relations in the outside society, in order to understand how the university tries to mould its students. Private ownership of corporations and the bureaucratic hierarchical nature of government and industry enforce a passive and dependent condition upon the employee or wage-worker. Reduced to the status of a commodity selling his labour-power on the market, his activities channelled into narrow and specialized areas, his faculties are used and his labour exploited for the ends and interests of others. The modern worker must submit to external authority and discipline, the ends and social priorities of his work determined by the needs of capital and profitability.

The university therefore trains people in a certain way in order to make them capable of acquiescing in this type of condition. That is why uncritical thinking and passive submission to the discipline of the Professor and the university's authority hierarchy constitute the essence of the university's educational process.

The university, of course, only tries to mould and train students into a particular pattern. It doesn't, and can't, succeed in this. First, it performs the training educating function in an typically inefficient and incompetent manner. Second, and this is the critical point, more and more students are now reacting to and revolting against the type of training forced upon them. The radical student movement of the 1960's is eloquent testimony to the fact that human beings are not infinitely malleable objects to be formed and conditioned according to the desires of an external elite. As Clark Kerr recognizes, "... the

undergraduate students are restless. Recent changes in the American university have done them little good..."

The particular description of occupational imperatives given above is true only for those graduates who take jobs below the managerial level — the upper echelons of the working class, or the "new working class" of scientists, engineers, technical workers, etc. But the relation of external determination also holds for the managers, lawyers, and academics that the university produces, although the content differs. In all cases, the university aims at turning its students into the product that will fit the needs of the outside society — the last thing the corporations and government want, thus the one thing our universities avoid, are students who are independent, critical, and self-directing.

And this is only one of the implications hidden in the general truth that the modern university is neither divorced nor separated from the society surrounding it, but is effected by it in a definite way. Whom it serves and what functions it tries to perform for that society colours the specifics of classroom procedures and other aspects of student experience at university.

But the content of what is taught, as well as the form of teaching and the general attitudes it induces, reflects the university's external involvement and goals. This is particularly evident in the "social sciences", where the academic orthodoxy pumped daily into the student tells him, in fact, that the present form of North American society is the best of all possible worlds, that there are no realizable alternatives to

it or that all the realizable alternatives involve a destruction of freedom, that the society has an in-built equilibrium mechanism, that basic social conflicts and antagonisms don't exist, that power is dispersed rather than concentrated in a specific class, and so on.

What passes under the name of social science in today's Western universities obscures and falsifies the real nature of the society and implicitly or explicitly counsels conservatism in social change, thus acting as a significant supportive bulwark of the status quo.

But often the university's academics act as the intellectual whores of the Establishment in a more direct way. In their research and consulting activities, engineering, economics, psychology and political science professors and others give direct intellectual services to the society's power-holders. (see page 2 of the Supplement.)

In today's complex neo-capitalist society, business, government and the military have become heavily dependent upon the universities. As Clark Kerr, former President of the University of California, has so candidly put it, "The University is being called upon to educate previously unimagined numbers of students; to respond to the expanding claims of national service; to merge its activities with industry as never before; to adapt to and rechannel new intellectual currents."

To maintain that the university is neutral because it may not take direct and public political stands, is to engage in the worst sort of mystification. For by the very operation of its internal educational processes and its research for the government and corporations, the university makes its solid contribution to the Establishment.

The university also gives considerable support and assistance externally to the Establishment. At McGill University, for example, we have a management school which professionally trains businessmen, we have psychology professors who do psychological indoctrination projects for the Pentagon, we have engineering professors who sit on the boards of war-producing electronics corporations, and so on. We also have an Administration which periodically takes political positions (for example, its B. & B. brief, or its recent stand on the CEGEP students), while still maintaining a posture of political neutrality.

American universities are a chief source of research on "counterinsurgency", domestically and internationally, for the Pentagon and the CIA. (see page 3 of the Review).

By training a new working class and management and inculcating them with the proper attitudes and values, and by providing the Establishment with its much-needed intellectual services, the modern "multiversity" has become vital and central to the functioning of the system domestically and internationally.

It is thus for good reason that the Board of Governors, at McGill and elsewhere, is composed almost wholly of financiers and captains of industry. It is also for good reason that academic senates persistently have a heavy majority of administrators and senior faculty. For should students ever have parity or a majority, they might

use their power to make decisions for the university which would sever or endanger its connections to the outside Establishment. In fact, they might even decide to orient the university to the needs of students and workers, and not to those of business and the military.

This is an important point. For the previous analysis has shown how the present orientation of the university goes counter to the interests and needs of students. Operating as it does in the interests of a conservative elite, the university intellectually and culturally represses rather than liberates the student. It attempts to train in a narrow and stultifying way, rather than to give a broad and integrated training which includes an understanding of the social relevance of any field.

The university substantially contributes to the governments and corporations which at home and abroad seek to maintain their domination over the majority of the population. In relation to the outside community which it effects, the University thus unequivocally sides with the repressive political and economic elites in the world, and against the forces striving for human liberation.

The ramification of this point must be clearly understood. The university is involved in and committed to the society — but only in a certain way. For the society is not a monolithic, homogeneous one; Canada and the United States are class societies characterized by structural social conflict. Their elites rule and exploit both their own working-class and the poor, and the masses of the Third World.

The goals of Noranda Mines, for example, conflict with those of the Noranda workers and their union; the goals of the Chamber of Commerce conflict with those of the CNTU and the QFL; the goals of the Pentagon conflict with those of the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America. And in each instance, the University sides with, and substantially aids, the Establishment minority.

As our own F. Cyril James has so adequately put it, "McGill did research in medicine to promote human life, research in chemistry to enlarge the profits of the pulp and paper industry, research in business cycles to explain the depression and make it palatable to its victims." (in McGill: The Story of a University, ed. Hugh MacLennan, 1960).

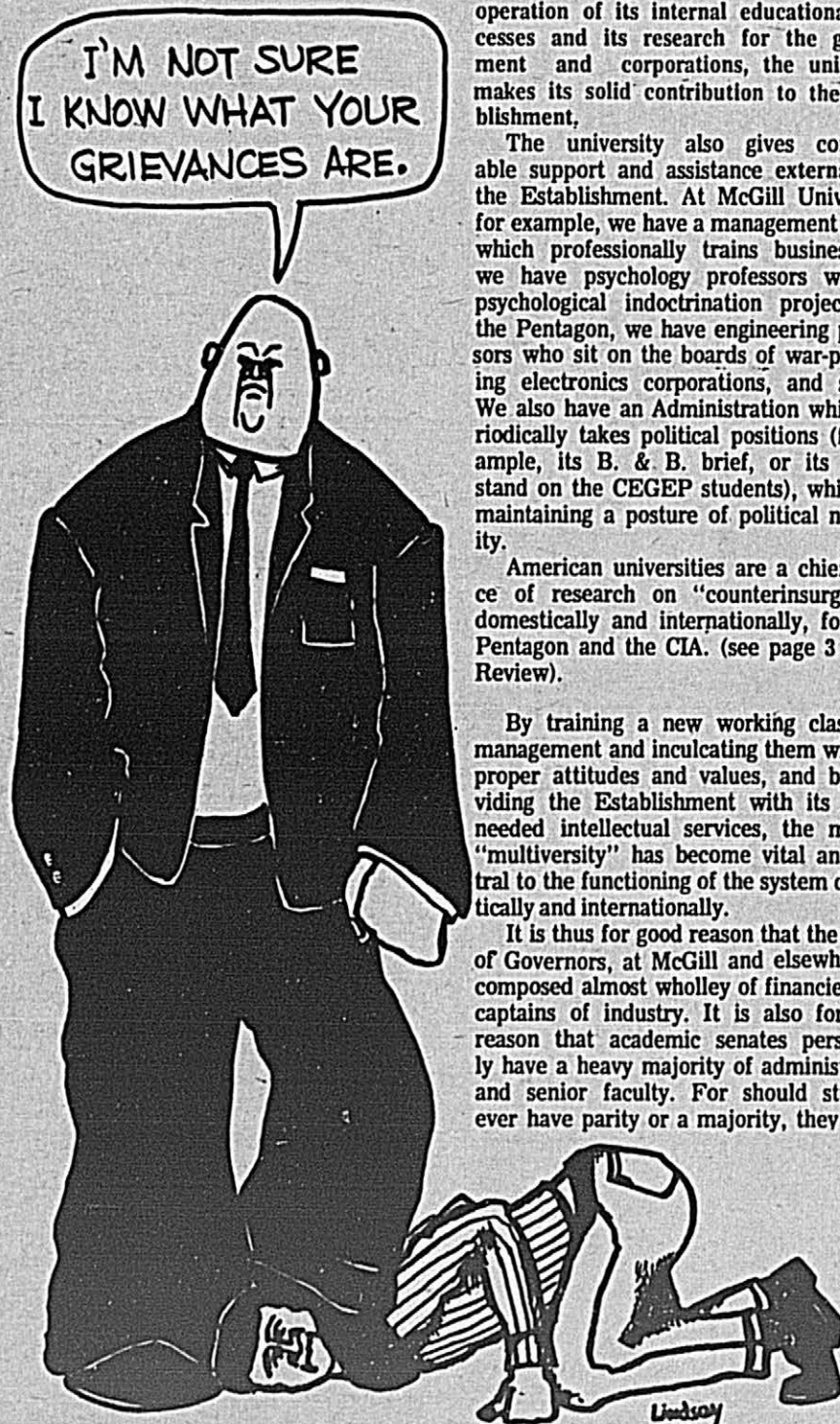
The interests of exploiter-exploited, oppressor-oppressed, ruler-ruled conflict, and the university is solidly committed and contributes to the Establishment, rather than to the anti-Establishment, radical and oppositionist forces in the society and in the Third World.

The myth of "institutional neutrality" or "pluralist university" is a facade behind which the Administration hides its considerable material and intellectual support to the regressive forces of the world. The rhetoric of academic freedom is often used to obscure the reality of the situation: but the claim that one cannot dictate research projects to individual professors hides the fact of research in the service of corporations and the military; the claim that one can't discriminate against particular companies recruiting on campus justifies the Administration's giving over campus facilities to napalm-manufacturing companies to further their non-academic objectives.

What, then, is the alternative? Can the university be so oriented that it serves as an agency of liberation for both its students and the outside community?

First, it is evident that the "community of scholars" is no viable alternative. The university cannot isolate itself from the outside world, and even if it could, it would be undesirable, this for would world, and even if it could, it would be isolate students and faculty from the lives and struggles of the majority of people.

Continued on page 5



McGill's stand on the CEGEP students...

Critical university:

Students are trying it...

The concept of critical universities does not have to remain an idle dream. In fact, students are already beginning to turn this ideal into reality.

West German students in Berlin founded a Critical University on November 2, 1967. The three main goals of the university can be summarized as follows:

- 1- Permanent critique of the educational system coupled with the introduction of practical reforms.
- 2- The intensification of political work with the help of scientific analysis.
- 3- Political, social, and economic training of students for their coming professional careers. Assistance in helping students to develop their critical faculties for their professional lives.

More than twenty-five seminars have been held regularly during the first term, which has just ended. Most of the students take these courses in addition to their formal courses at other universities. In all seminars, there is a close and living relationship between theory and action.

In several small progressive colleges in the United States, faculty and students (and sometimes even administration) are trying to turn their

colleges into critical learning institutes. One of the prime examples is Antioch College, in Yellow Springs, Ohio. There, students go to school for two terms, and work for a third (receiving equal credit for the third). Antioch has attempted to side with the progressive rather than reactionary forces of society, as shown by the following incident:

Last autumn, there were a series of demonstrations and revolts at an all-black university in Ohio. Truckloads of students from Antioch were there as well, aiding the rebelling students. At one point, a few of the Antioch students were arrested for their involvement in the riots, and were given jail-sentences of several months. The Antioch administration and faculty decided to give these students credit for the time they spent in prison, counting it as their work term.

And now in Montreal, at the Ecole des Beaux Arts, the seeds of a critical university are being sown. The government has given the students financial aid for three weeks to run the school themselves. A group of students made the following proposals for Beaux Arts:

1- To create direct contact with the existing outside market — someone working for such a co-operative has already entered the professional world even though a student.

2- To have a form of autonomy permitting the student to belong, not to a privileged class apart, but to take part in his social role.

3- To hire professors without being bound by their association and without requiring of them a diploma or degree.

4- To sell the students' work at cost price, to favor those sectors of society to which Beaux-Arts is sympathetic; for example, public works for Petite-Bourgogne in contrast to those for Place des Arts.

5- To transform the museum-gallery system, where a corrupted spirit of merchandising prevails

— Social and artistic values of any work produced by this student art co-operative would not be complicit in the speculation and exploitation of the bourgeois economy, specifically in the field of the arts.

— art would not be given over in the museum to a privileged elite which furnishes thousands of dollars in support.

6- To bring the school into direct relation with the external society, rather than remaining an

isolated organism and an opposed community.

7- To permit inviting contemporary artists to come and see, participate, or aid by their advice, the students in the process of work.

A BAS

L'ECOLE D'ART BOURGEOIS



Students at Beaux Arts planning the future of the school

a critical university...

Continued from page 4

Is "democratization" or "student power" in itself the solution? No. Quite apart from its insular and parochial emphasis, this approach falsely concerns itself only with the forms of decision-making, not with its content; with how decisions are made, but not with what decisions are made. It avoids the crucial substantive issues of where and how the university should commit itself to the ongoing process of social change, of what kind of people it should try to develop and what type of knowledge it should try to produce. Also, it should be noted, this emphasis upon democratization or student power, in itself, always plays into the hands of administrations, who can keep the radical movement in a perpetual debate and fight about numbers of students and faculty on governing boards while it goes on its merry way committing the university's resources and facilities to the Establishment.

The only meaningful alternative, recognizing the necessary connection of the university to society, is to commit and orient the university to different values and to the opposite side in the society in structural conflict. A "Critical University", on the basis of radically altered social priorities and ends, would dedicate itself both internally and externally to human liberation rather than to its containment and repression.

In the final analysis, a free and critical university can only develop within a fundamentally changed social and economic order. But although a socialist society is the precondition of such a university, nevertheless we can constantly press for the present university taking a radical and critical stance against the existent Establishment and orienting its educational and social-political policy in that direction.

On one level, a critical university would aim its learning and intellectual processes at the active self-development of the individual, at the liberation and expansion of his faculties and talents. Its educational structure would be participatory, rather than top-down directed absorption of techniques and information. Furthermore, a critical university would abolish the false power and status hierarchies that now permeates all aspects of academe, and would base status and authority only on the spontaneous respect for knowledge, intellect and action.

In general, democratization would characterize all levels of decision-making.

The university would not only encourage and stimulate a critical attitude in individuals, it would also develop and disseminate radical and critical social theory. Such an intellectual orientation would address itself to the relevant questions in society and the world, and would seek to unmask, dissect and demystify the real workings and human effects of the present social-economic-political order: the dimensions of elite power, the human consequences of the capitalist organization of industry, the operations of international imperialism, the spoliation of natural resources by their corporate exploitation, etc.

An essential part of the critical intellectual work would be the development of theories and strategies of social change and revolution, as opposed to the present "social scientist's" preoccupation with counter-insurgency and social pacification techniques. It would address itself to the problems of social transformation, and commit itself to the concrete struggles of existing oppositionist and radical movements. And this is merely one of the ways in which it would overcome the separation of theory and practice that the present university tries to impose upon its students.

Being committed to revolutionary mo-

vements, the critical university would train organizers for work in the outside society, e.g. labour organizers, community activists in the slums, medical experts for guerilla units, and so on.

The intellectual processes of the critical university would be characterized by an unrelenting and uncompromising search for truth, and this by its very nature must be radical, critical and subversive of the status quo. These criteria conflict fundamentally with those of the present academic world, which relate more to prestige and status climbing in disciplines which partake of a generally bourgeois ideological framework.

By no means would a critical university be intellectually monolithic. On the contrary, a wide variety of critical viewpoints and approaches would co-exist and compete: the different varieties of Marxism, some forms of existentialism, anarchism, pacifism, various modern radical Catholic philosophies, and so forth. Furthermore, certain forms of liberalism would fit well into this critical framework. One must distinguish between people who are called "liberals" because of their political position of support for the present form of North American neo-capitalism, and some critical liberal schools, such as that of John Stuart Mill and his modern successors — the difference between, for example, Arthur Schlesinger and Maxwell Cohen (Canada's answer to Spiro Agnew), on the one hand, and such honest and critical liberals as Christian Bay and I.F. Stone, on the other, men who often have radical (though by no means revolutionary) critiques of contemporary society but differ with revolutionaries on many points of analysis and political means. Most modern liberal academics would necessarily be excluded, since their intellectual positions support a status quo that enforces human misery and exploitation and has little relation to truth, and since they are often more concerned

with petty research notes designed to raise their personal status in the academic ladder.

The knowledge, research and theory developed in the critical university would explicitly relate to the struggles and goals of the oppressed and exploited classes.

On one level, it would contribute to the creative extension and elaboration of a revolutionary theory of society and social change. It would also, for example, counterpose and develop ideas of an alternative civilization and alternative allocations of material resources to foster genuine human progress and creativity, rather than the exploitation of human beings and the spoliation of the human environment. It would formulate socialist theories of cultural and artistic production, as well as creating and applying new cultural and artistic forms.

At another level, the critical university would combine with workers' groups to develop a workers' counter-plan for the organization of industrial expansion based on the fulfillment of human needs (as opposed to corporate or government plans based on profit maximization). Its social scientists would do research for the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, its architects and engineers would be engaged in urban planning designed to create beautiful and inhabitable cities, etc.

Finally, the critical university would explicitly and self-consciously commit itself politically. It would end the hypocrisy of present universities which won't openly admit their political involvements, or clarify their political stands and alliances.

In all the aspects of its life, the critical university would abolish any separation of theory from practice, thought from action. For it is only by clearly acting upon one's position that one can remain an honest and integrated person; only through actively participating in the social process and in social struggles can one obtain a valid understanding of the society.



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Sergei Eisenstein's "Alexander Nevsky" to appear at M

THE REVOLUTIONARY IS

"The difficulties with which Eisenstein grappled have a... complicated bearing on the culture and life of the time."

— John Howard Lawson.

When Eisenstein made Alexander Nevsky in 1938, he was working under the shadow of Stalin. Eisenstein was forced to come to terms with the contradictions of his position: the demands of the Party on the one hand, and the demands of his artistic conscience on the other.



In **STRIKE**, his first film, Eisenstein began to explore the power of a concentrated clash of images to create a film of strength and unity.

That he was able to resolve the conflict in an aesthetic pattern based on Marxist dialectic is an indication of his greatness; he transcended the doctrinaire concept of realism in an artistic method approved by the Soviet government. Alexander Nevsky became the vehicle of Eisenstein's cinematic merger — a simultaneous dedication to political demands and to his own artistic language.

Significantly, Nevsky was produced before the Russo-German non-aggression pact. The historical epic depicts the Germans of the thirteenth century as savage enemies rightfully defeated by the loyal Russian forces. The victory of Prince Nevsky over the invading Huns also paralleled the glory of the new Russia, profoundly changed by the Revolution and defeat of the old order. Nevsky, although an aristocrat, represents the aspirations of the people. The opening scene reveals his life as no different from any other man of medieval times; he reflects its faith and belief in simple absolutes.

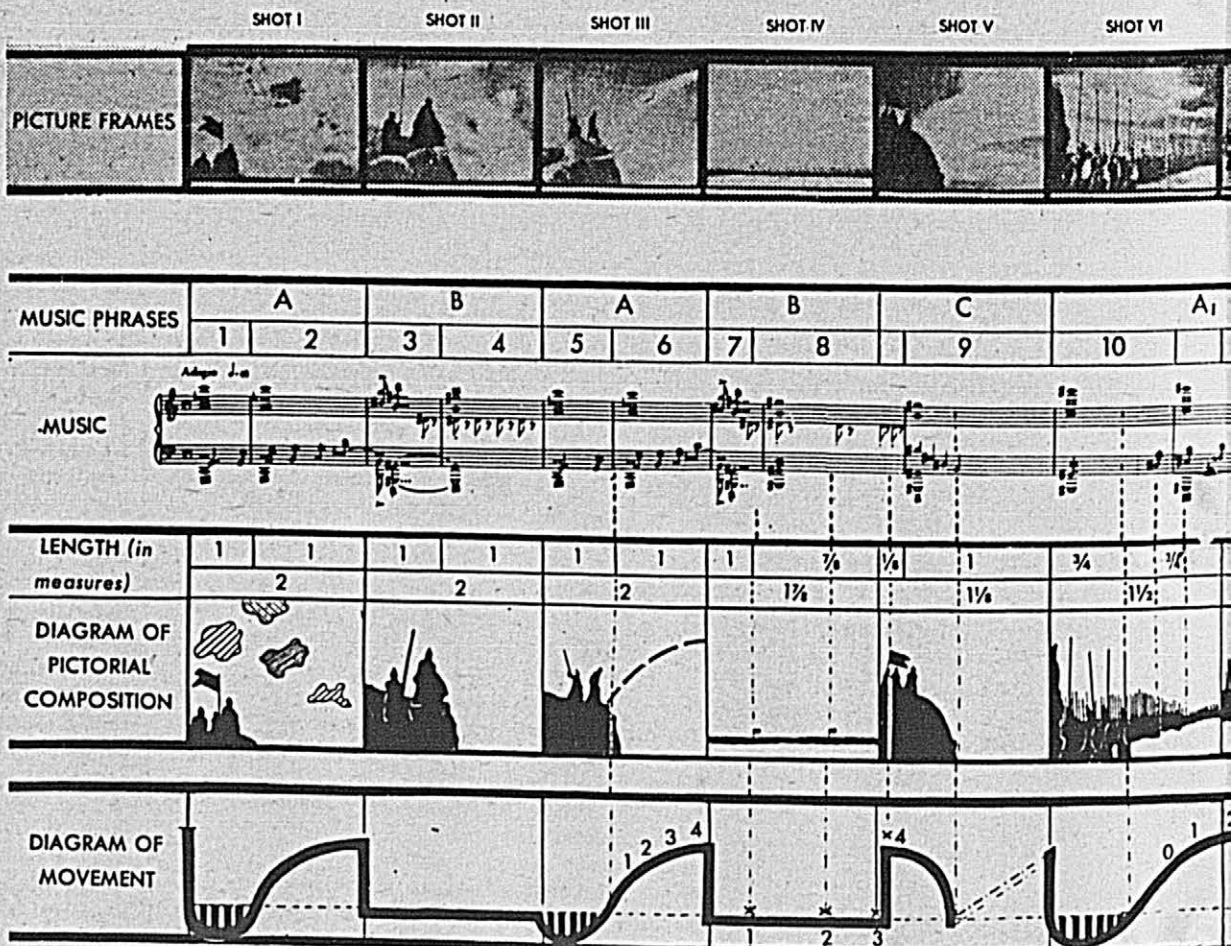
Nevsky is, in a sense, a Hegelian hero. Eisenstein conceives him as a man who imposes himself not only on events but through events. As the ideal knight, he rides his country of the German invaders and emerges as the savior who shapes Russia's history. Here is the progenitor of the personality cult — the ultimate hero — half-divine, half-mad. Stalin greatly admired Eisenstein's Nevsky.

With Nikolai Cherkassov in the title role, the film achieved international success. Part of its continuing appeal lies in its grand style. The German knights seem absurdly threatening in their elaborate armor, the soldiers are dramatically grouped, and the music of Prokofiev is carefully integrated with the events. Every minor incident is subsumed under the patriotic rush toward the primary action: the great Battle on the Ice at Nizhni-Novgorod.

Montage

Eisenstein, an architecture student when the Revolution began, joined the Red Army and then spent four years in a Moscow theatre. As he describes in Film Form (pp. 5 - 7), Eisenstein came to believe that only film could bridge the chasm between theatrical "realism" and reality, the actor and the real environment. The twenty-six year-old Latvian directed his first film in 1924. With Strike began his long association with the cameraman, Edward Tissé.

It was in his next film that Eisenstein first used the theory of montage. This was the Battleship Potemkin, directed in 1925. With Potemkin, Eisenstein achieved a deep and magical connection of technique and content through the process of montage construction. The montage theory of film is based on



Sequence from **ALEXANDER NEVSKY**, the vehicle of what its maker termed Vertical Montage, o

McGill

THE ONE WITH THE CAMERA

...or cutting and splicing the bits of film, to new reality. Cutting from one detail to another not just one, but two, three, or thousands of kinds of reality. In film, Eisenstein and the Russians proved what Hesse had discovered in Steppenwolf — that meaning lies not in a single direction but in an infinite number of doors leading to the unknown. Montage lyricism unlocked the film and



...single shot cannot convey the magic of montage. In *POTEMKIN* the intercutting of close-ups and long shots as the Cossacks march down the Odessa steps, the rhythm and composition generate tremendous emotion.

...and it to move beyond the "one shot, one idea" of the silent film era.

...when the meaning of one shot is contrasted with the meaning of another, a further meaning is derived from seeing the shots against and within one another, and on top of one another... The tensions and contradictions, the ambivalence of detail cut to detail, that gives a close-up the power to startle, or a wide shot the power to overwhelm.

...Eisenstein's use of montage fragments the film's time and space, like Flaubert's *Madame Bovary*, mon-

tage creates new psychological dimensions through imagery.

Hollywood

On the invitation of the head of Twentieth-Century Fox, Eisenstein travelled to the United States in 1929. An article written by Eisenstein and printed in the *New York Herald Tribune* (December 22, 1929) discusses his plans for a film based on Marx's *Capital*. This idea remained unrealized and seems to have set the pattern for all of Eisenstein's projects in America. Each of his attempts met with opposition. His *Notes of a Film Director* is a painful record of struggle with Paramount over his film script for Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*. B.P. Schulberg, head of the producing studio called the script "a monstrous challenge to American society".

As a Hollywood scriptwriter during the time of Eisenstein's visit, John Howard Lawson in *Film: The Creative Process* attempts to "provide some clues to the pattern underlying the chaos". On page 99 he says, "Dreiser approved Eisenstein's version and, when the film was made by a more submissive director, the novelist tried to get the courts to stop the showing of the picture on the grounds that 'they had reduced the psychology of my book so as to make it a cheap murder story'".

Lawson continues: "Eisenstein turned his back on Hollywood, going to Mexico with Alexandrov and Tissé (assistant and cameraman) to make *Que Viva Mexico* — an epic of Mexican history which may have been one of his greatest achievements, only to have the footage taken from him and turned over to a Hollywood company to be fragmented and in part destroyed".

Back in Moscow, where he expected to receive the footage filmed in Mexico, Eisenstein was shocked to hear of the mutilation of his work. His voyage to America, undertaken to learn first-hand about capitalism for his script on Marx, resulted only in injury and disappointment.

Pattern of conflict

Eisenstein had gained public and official acclaim with *Alexander Nevsky*. But the signing of the Russo-German pact shortly after was a source of embarrassment to the director.



Nikolai Cherkassov as Alexander Nevsky: a monolithic symbol of the nation's triumph over the threat from Germany.

The Nazi invasion delayed work on Eisenstein's final work, a projected series of films on Ivan the Terrible. The first part of *Ivan* was not released until 1944. Eisenstein fell ill and remained in hospital for most of 1946. During this time, the second part of *Ivan* was denounced and was not seen until release in 1958, ten years after the death of the director.

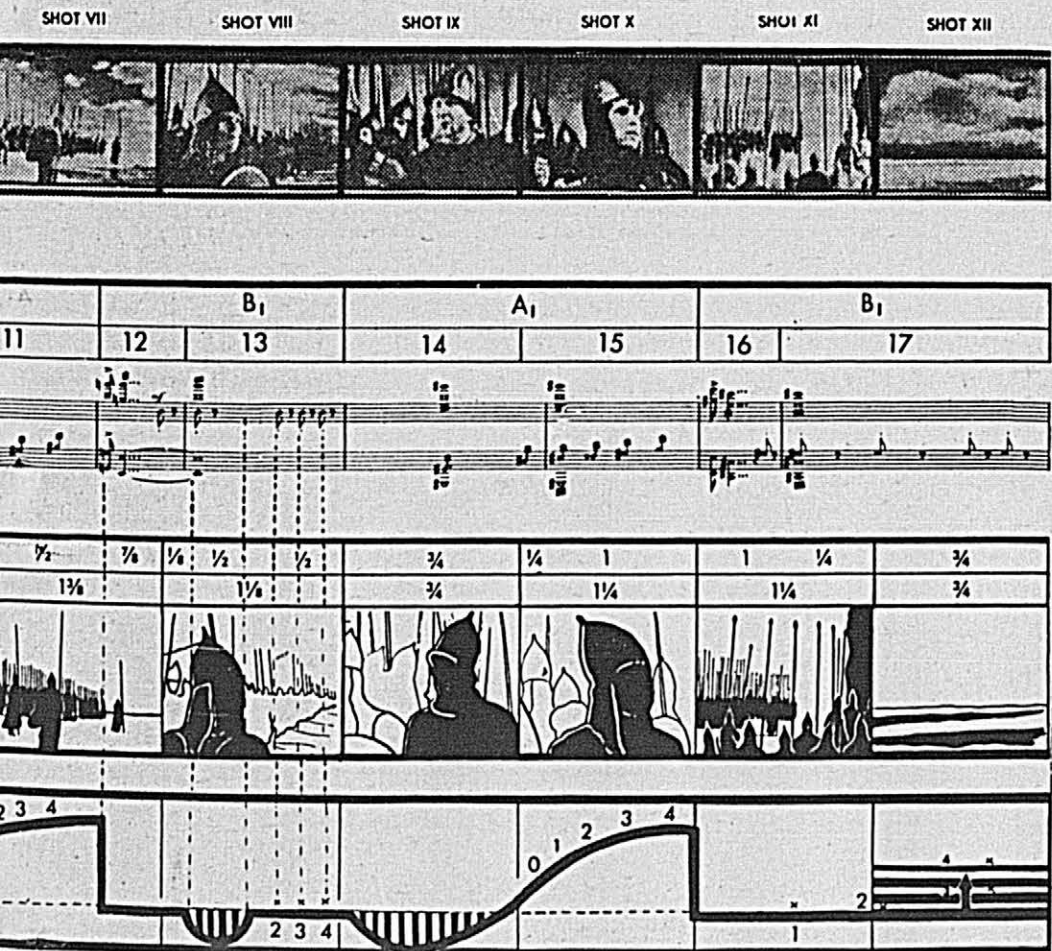
Combining poetic images, history and politics, Eisenstein's films are a parable of our age. His life of agonizing difficulty reflects the confusion of the time. The shifting use of restraint, official scorn of aesthetic substance, opposition in the world of arts all had to be overcome. Eisenstein's capacity of imposing his notion of film on the world gave to it a magic mirror of reality. Eisenstein's life reflects the manifold resources necessary in contact with change in the cultural and political climate.

FILMOGRAPHY (of completed films)

Strike: 1924
Potemkin: 1925
October: (called *Ten Days That Shook the World* in England and the US): 1928
Old and New (shown in England as *The General Line*): 1929
Alexander Nevsky: 1938
Ivan the Terrible: Part I 1944
Part II 1958

Other projects:
— *Sutter's Gold* submitted to Paramount.
— Adaptation of Dreiser's *An American Tragedy*.
— A film on the Haitian Revolution called "The Black Majesty" to star Paul Robeson.
— The footage for *Que Viva Mexico* was used to make three different versions which Eisenstein never saw.
— Two years of work on *Bezhin Meadow*; shelved in 1937.

On Friday and Saturday, October 25 and 26, the Film Society presents Eisenstein's *Alexander Nevsky*. Showings are in the Leacock Auditorium at 6:30 and 9 pm, both days.



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The Butterfield Blues Band and the Canna Balie, one of Montreal's better known groups, will perform at the McGill Ballroom on the nights of November 1 and 2. The fun begins at 8 P. M. and goes on non-stop til 1 in the morning. Primarily intended to raise funds for the McGill Legal Aid & Defense Committee, the dance concert will be the first of its kind in Montreal. Light Show by Helio Systems and unlimited space for dancing, and sitting and walking around, and just plain grooving, will make the whole show seem like a night at the Fillmore Ballroom in San Francisco, with a difference. Advance tickets cost \$3.00, and are available now at the Student Union Box Office. The Students Association Office, Room 336, S. G. W. U.; Mansfield Book Mart; Browser's Book Store; and the Purple Unknown. Tickets at gate will cost \$3.50.

Mime to come

Michel Poletti among others will be featured in a mime show at the "Centre du Théâtre d'Aujourd'hui".

This will be the first time that a collective mime show has ever been presented in Montreal. The five comedians participating in the show have been working together for a year to acquire a common technique.

The presentation, entitled "The Stage Games", will attempt to shed light on the different aspects of mime. Basically, the actors will focus on three main areas: 1) "Theater mime" from the Italian Comedians; 2) Ancient pantomime created by Debureau; and 3) some fragments from the new dramatic word which owe their realization to the tireless but little-known work of the genius Etienne Decroux.

"The Stage Games" will be the product of long research which, it is hoped, will be the starting-point of a dramatic revival of mime. They will be presented at the theater, 1297 Papineau, from October 22 to November 10.

The 1968 Meier Segals Lecture

Robert Alter

"Beyond Realism:
Aspects of the
Contemporary
American Novel"*

8:30 P.M.

Thursday, October 31st

Room 653

The Hall Building
Maisonnette and
Bishop Streets



The McGill Film Society is planning a weekend of new Canadian cinema called the Canadian Film Seminar and Festival from Thursday evening October 31 to Sunday evening November 3. Over forty films will be shown, the majority of which will be screened for the first time such as Larry Kent's fifth feature FACADE (seen being filmed above) which will have its world premiere at this time.

One purpose of the seminar and festival will be to provide an opportunity to see the newest and best Canadian films whether commercial or experimental. The other purpose is to provide a forum for the various elements of the Canadian cinema to communicate and confront the problems of film in Canada.



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FREE ADMISSION:

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THERE ARE TWO KINDS OF STUDENT...

(check one): (a) those who hate high school. ☐
those who hated high school when
they were there. ☐

We hated high school too. We resented the regimentation and the inflexibility of program, the subservient and degraded status of the student, the conservative and outdated perspective of the subject matter and the teachers. All these make it virtually impossible for the student to realize any kind of development.

We want to do something about it.

We believe that high school students should decide what they want to do about their schools and their education. Decisions and actions are not for us to determine.

But there are things we can do. We can give high school students a free newspaper - a vehicle for communication in which they can articulate their common interests but which is not limited by outside controls and censorship. We can provide them with new perspectives in which to make decisions. And we can provide them with printed information and resource people who have worked on problems like theirs before.

We want to do it.

If you are (a) a high school student, or
(b) a university student,
and you want to work with us, contact us now.

We need people

Phone: 875-5515 (or leave a note at the University Centre switchboard)

Ian Hyman,
Vice-President (External Affairs).



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previews

SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS POETRY READINGS

This year's schedule of readings is:

October 25th - George Open (postponed from last year)

November 22nd - B.P. Nichol Lionel Kearns.

January 24th - Muriel Ruckeyser.

February 14th - F.R. Scott

March 7th - Eli Mandel, D.G. Jones.

March 28th - Robin Blaser.

April 19th - Robert Duncan,

- James Wright - Date to be announced.

All readings will begin at 9 p.m. and will be held in the Hall Building. Contribution will be fifty cents.

This is the third year for the Series, which was the result of a desire to enlarge both the individual poet's audience and the poetry audience in general. Both objectives have been satisfied. Most of the poets invited for this series had not previously read in Montreal and the attendance for each evening was consistently large.

The Poetry Readings have filled a vacuum both in the University and among the public. Sir George is the only University in the city to offer such a series - a frequent function on a regular basis open to both students and public.

previews



Jean Luc Godard's fascinating and disturbing film **PIERROT LE FOU** will be presented this Saturday Oct. 26th at 6 p.m. and 9 p.m. in the P.S.C. Auditorium by Film Dialogue. Discussion will follow each screening. Admission 75c.

previews

adventurously presenting lapinette

the advertisement that's milder.

see the happy little rabbit.

happy happy happy.

happy lappy is going to a freshman bash.

boys! music! fun! everybody looking pretty.

oh, oh.

see the unhappy little rabbit.

Sob, sob.

no one has asked her.

but once again, with the speed of light comes Supermanager! the Campus Bank won't stand idly by and tolerate tears!

fast as lightning Supermanager dries lappy's tears and produces a True Chequing chequebook.

lappy signs, and hops happily to the ticket office.

one, please! she asks in a singular manner.

see the ears perk up all over the place. the bash will be a ball.

see the helpful bank manager...

Bank of Montreal

Campus bank

the home of the friendly Supermanager.

mansfield & sherbrooke streets branch
david w. yuill, manager
open 9.30-5 Monday to Friday -

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Its practical aspects

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Stewart W 1-4

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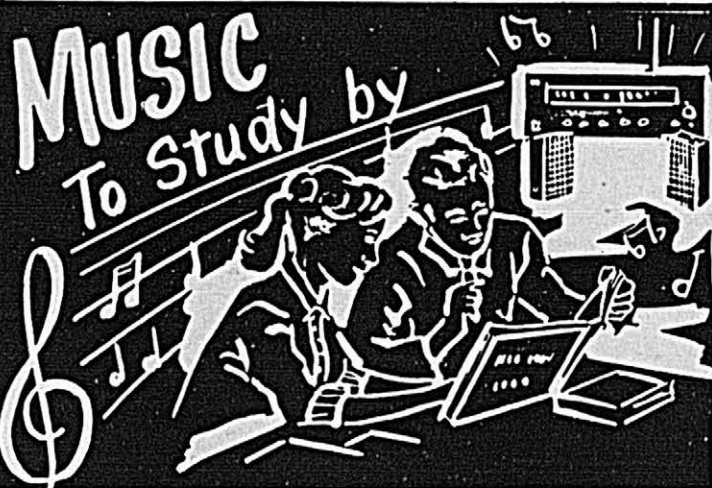
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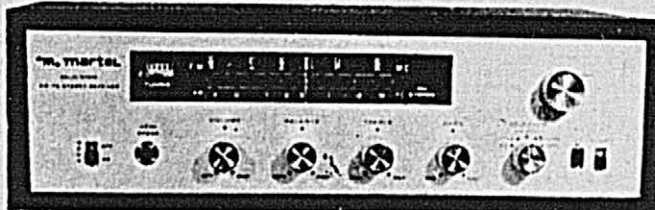
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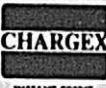


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Sitahal Stars in Open House special

Preview augurs players success

As part of the Open House activities, the Players Club will be presenting a special program consisting of Anton Tchekhov's "On the Evils of Tobacco."

The play itself is not one of Tchekhov's best, but it does contain much of the absurdist burlesque which makes his work at once both stimulating and funny. This time we are faced by a hen-pecked professorial type who has been railroaded by his wife into giving a lecture on the harmful effects of the weed. As usual with such Tchekhov types, the lecturer in question soon forgets his avowed purpose and instead descends into the realm of neurotic and petty fears. He talks at great and rambling length about the miseries of his family life and the degrading aspect of his job. And these topics replace completely the one he started out with.

It is unfortunate that all too often the playwright seems to be using burlesque for burlesque's sake and hence loses a great deal

of the essential Tchekhov sadness which generally surrounds such characters caught in the web of their own inadequacies. We tend to laugh at him too much and cry with him not at all. Nevertheless, the humor is almost always sound if not touching and there are many very good moments.

To play the lead role, director Leslie Barna picked Errol Sitahal, definitely one of the best actors on campus. You will probably remember him for his highly successful portrayal of Emperor Jones at the beginning of the year.

I saw him do this particular part in a special preview on Tuesday. And I might as well state here that to do a review on the basis of a preview alone is, at best, risky. And the review itself must be considered highly provisional, especially because it took place so far away from the actual production date.

Taking this into consideration then, a few general comments can be made. As far as his interpretation is concerned, Sitahal man-

aged to get the basic grasp of a Tchekhovian character very well. His portrait of the timid lecturer showed a nice degree of intensity mixed with comic inventiveness. And in his gestures and expressions, he managed to put in a great deal of the pathos which the playwright himself left out.

It is also true that his performance was slightly overdone. At times he came very close to making a burlesque of the burlesque and, in Tchekhov at least, this is death. There were a great many gestures and "business" which I thought unnecessary or prolonged and his diction occasionally became slurred, especially when he spoke quickly in moments of excitement.

This was true on Tuesday. And I should point out again that this was a preview and not a performance. Most of what I noticed will undoubtedly be cleared up by Friday and Sitahal himself, just out of book and just having finished another play, could not

have been expected to be anywhere near top form that early. It is also true, as I mentioned before, that, despite his faults that day, his basic characterization was very good indeed. Beyond that, Errol Sitahal has one major thing going for him — he's good. I could personally not conceive of him putting on a bad performance.

It only remains to be said that Barna's direction is apt. He handles the movement problems connected with a one-character play with complete assurance and fluidity. The lighting, also by Barna, is unobtrusive and pleasant.

The play will be presented free of charge in the third floor Union Theater and should complement the other activities of Open House very well. On Friday it will be given at 1:30 and 4:30 pm. On Saturday and Sunday it will be presented at 1:30 pm only.

P.A.W.



Errol Sitahal as Tchekhov's Lecturer.

He has one thing going for him — he's good.



There will be a meeting of the
English Literature Association

Monday Oct. 28, 7 p.m.
Leacock 219

All students taking English are urged to attend.

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Graduates' Forum

A forward look at Old McGill

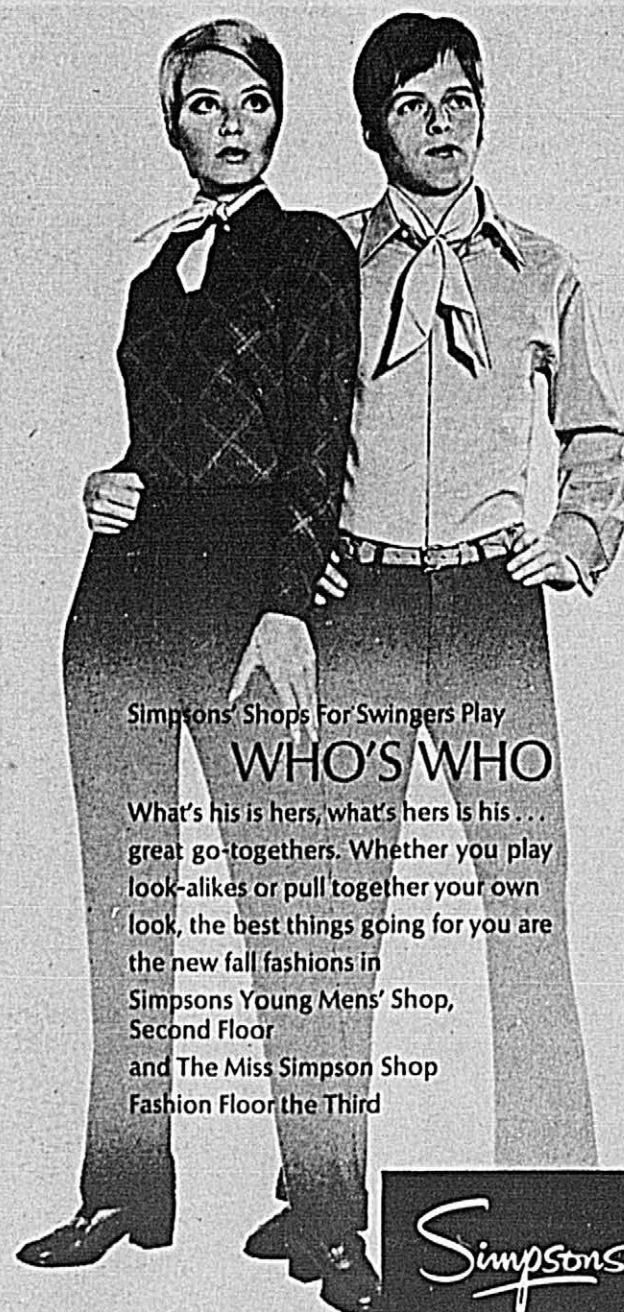
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McGill - from the 'bottom' up

Library assistants: frustrated

• *Administrators, faculty, and students — the university now has a tri-partite image. But hundreds of other people spend their working lives at McGill.*

Librarians and their assistants, for instance. And cleaners and porters and guards without whom the university would cease functioning. Most often, the public, and indeed the rest of the university, rarely concerns itself with their problems, which have thus become aggravated. On this page and the next, the Daily discusses the perspectives of two of the forgotten groups — the library assistants and the maintenance staff.

"All this bloody library cares about is its image," complained one of the shelvees who works in the underground stacks at Redpath library and won't be seen by the public because of his nape-of-neck-length hair.

"The people who run this place don't care about improving services or if students never get the books they need. As long as no assistants are standing around, they are happy."

There was a time, not that very long ago, that Redpath library was a happy little place with twelve employees and the other smaller libraries spread around the campus were independent. Today the library has more than three hundred staff members in twenty campus buildings and is co-ordinated by a large central directorate.

And beneath the veneer of smiles there is great bitterness. About two-thirds of the library employees are non-professionals (they are called library assistants) whose jobs include book binding, cataloguing, shelving, working at the circulation desk, etc. The professionals, who have the Master of Library Science Degree, were the first to take action to remedy a sad situation — their low salaries.

It began in the late summer of 1967 when the McGill University Library Staff Association (MULSA), which started about twenty years ago as a co-ordinating body for sherry parties, undertook a survey of salary scales of library employees around the country.

It investigated wages for both professionals — those with the Master of Library Science Degree — and non-professionals — those with or without BAs — and found evidence of something which they had apparently long suspected — McGill salaries were generally lower than those in most other universities (the disparity is aggravated by the higher cost of living in Montreal as compared to, say Sudbury.)

MULSA quietly presented its case to the Universities Libraries Committee and a couple of months later a raise was forthcoming. It brought salaries up 10-14% putting them on a par with those of other universities.

Nothing for the assistants

But there was no raise for the non-professionals. Moreover, as their number increased their actual positions in terms of the salary scale became obscured: people with the same qualifications and experience were being paid different wages

Even when the job reclassification was finished and the salaries altered there was a widespread feeling of discontent since there was no actual raise for those not reclassified.

"I can understand their discontent," said Agnes Bystram, President of MULSA.

Many of the assistants haven't been here too long and don't realize that current progress — however slow — is an improvement over more static days of the past, she continued.

"We'd like to feel proud to work here," an assistant commented. "But it's difficult."

For it seems that beneath the haggle for increased salaries lies a more fundamental ill-feeling.

"We don't make the rules, but we're the ones who deal directly with the students, so we get all the frustrations taken out on us. The rules really impede us in helping the students."

And many feel they get it from their superiors in the other direction as well.

A particular bone of contention is a procedure manual which is now being prepared. It won't be ready for a while yet, but rules allegedly in it are already being enforced. For instance, one supervisor told an employee who was away two days that she needed a doctor's note — a new rule from the handbook. The assistant then had to make a special, expensive trip to a doctor to obtain the note.

A systems analyst recently employed by the library to improve efficiency said of the incident: "Well, often supervisors say 'It's in the procedures manual' since the employee rarely asks to see it."

Continued on page 12



Row upon row upon row: This library assistant, called a shelvee, puts returned books back where they came from all day long. But it's not the work itself which the assistants are unhappy about — it's the confusion and the regimentation. Different supervisors have their own sets of rules. And the central administration has a couple of ideas, too. Like library employees "who are too poor to buy decent clothing" shouldn't be shown to public at Open House, for instance.

Maintenance staff: pawns



"When you entered the campus you probably saw McGill's rent-a-cop, the Barnes Guards. They are only a small part of the maintenance staff of 300 — porters, cleaners, watchmen, janitors, chambermaids, waitresses — which keeps the university's 83 buildings in operation and feeds 1300 students in residence. As late as last year, just before a union took up their fight, the residence chambermaids were getting as little as 85 cents an hour. The Administration will tell you they are happy. They won't tell you that the Quebec Labor Relations Board had to send in conciliators twice in two years to avert strikes.

The Union tells a different story: "The McGill Administration has fought us every step of the way, just like management in a big corporation" a spokesman says. Apparently, the University won't let the contracts of the different groups

expire together so that they can be renegotiated collectively — thus giving — the workers a chance to counter the Administration's might with their numbers.

In some buildings, according to the cleaners, the work load is too heavy. In others, there are multi-tiered bureaucratic hierarchies leaving everyone powerless to make decisions.

McGill says it can't hire more people because it doesn't get enough money from Quebec. The provincial government claims it doesn't have the money to give.

In the middle are the workers, many of whom are happy to have the jobs. They want better conditions but are afraid to fight because they have heard rumours (especially in the residences) that laying off may start soon. Some have never met anyone from the Union or been to one of its meetings.

"The rules impede us..."

Continued from page 11

for the same jobs, and people with jobs not comparable were getting the same salary. The particular classification of each employee was arbitrarily decided. In short, there was mass confusion.

So when the professionals got their raise, the non-professionals, whose salaries averaged second from the bottom in the MULSA cross-Canada survey, joined MULSA and through it asked for a complete job reclassification. Almost two months later, at the end of January 1968, the central administration sent out neat little forms requesting from each library assistant a job description.

The assistants had given February 6 as a deadline, and there were whispers about a strike. But the day came and went, the job reclassifications were not finished (instead the assistants received periodic notes from the administration on how well things were going) and the assistants didn't walk out.

"We really want to help the students," one said almost plaintively. "We chose February 6 because that's the beginning of the really busy season in the library with all the students' papers."

But when the time came, the assistants stayed on the job — "because we just couldn't do that to the students."

Another commented: "I was a student here and I figured the administration couldn't be as bad as some kids made it out to be. Now that I work here I know those kids were right."

The hostile attitude of many of the assistants — especially in the big Redpath library which is really many libraries and technical services under one roof — is astounding.

But if the assistants haven't asked to see the "mythical rulebook" as one called it, (it hasn't yet been compiled, say the members of the Committee involved) they still resent it.

First, in the way it is currently being used:

"You don't know what the rules are until you break them," one commented glumly.

And second, because there have been persistent rumors that the standardized

rules will be tougher than current practice. For instance, the assistants understand that sick leave will be cut from 15 to 10 days.

Another displeasing incident occurred last week, when the Assistant to the Director of Libraries sent a memorandum to Department heads which asked for a staff list and in particular, the names of "Any staff members who, for reasons of physical disability (or appearance) should not be asked to deal with the public."

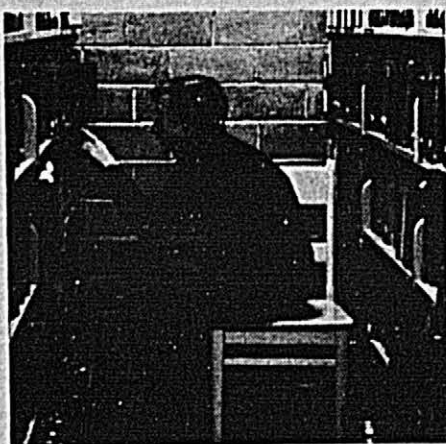
It finished with "It is essential that the library's image should be maintained."

The assistants and many librarians were understandably angered at the memo and there was some talk of boycotting Rendez-Vous '68.

But, like the February strike rumors, it didn't materialize.

"We have a responsibility to the University. A boycott wouldn't be fair."

This, in a way, sums up much of the assistants' attitude. They feel they have a service to perform, and they want to do it. Generally, they like their jobs. But they seem to resent the attitude that they are irresponsible and must be strictly regimented so that they will not display their natural disposition to laziness. An attitude they see implicit in the need for a doctor's note after two days absence or in the memo hinting that some dress poorly. What they want is trust and confidence from their employers — something which they are willing to return with enthusiasm and a co-operative effort.



The work shown above might seem awfully unimportant. But for the library to function it must be done accurately, because a book improperly shelved is a lost book.



An afterthought

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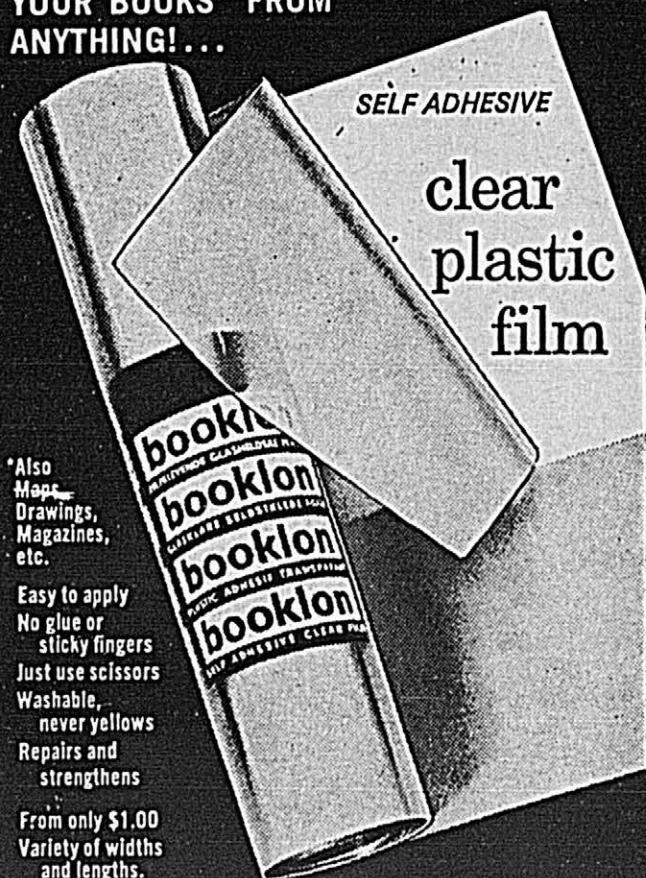
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VIVE PATRICK MCGOON LIBRE! INTER-RACIAL MARRIAGE on open discussion at 3465 Peel St., Tuesday Oct. 29, 7:30 pm. A "3465" programme.

PROGRESSIVE BAND interested in experienced manager/sound critic, or serious musicians wishing to form band. Phone John 933-2272.

MISCELLANEOUS

MOC Canoe Trip to Lake George? Oct. 25-27. Phone Mich 488-0114 or Lillian 659-1243 after nine p.m.

RIDES

RIDE TO/FROM VAL D'OR Thursday, return Sunday, Monday. Share expenses & drive. Call evenings, M. Rotondi, 744-4404.

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CAPABLE TUTOR required for adult night student studying Grade Nine english, french, and math. Call Mr. Levi, 482-8126. References please.

WANTED

FEMALE COLLEGE STUDENT for part-time work in group foster home of social agency. Helps foster mother with supervision of group of young boys, ages 9 to 12, and management of the house, primarily evenings and weekends. Room, board and salary. For details and appointment call 937-3585.

CORRECTION: Ad originally appeared with mis-printed phone number. Please call again. Secretary Wanted: part time work, 10-20 hours per week. Qualifications: type at least 75 wpm; take dictation and dictaphone; good handwriting; extra languages handy (esp. german); attractive appearance and good personality. Phone Bill at 843-6406.

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PLACE: University Centre Ballroom

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COURSE: 20 lessons (± 2 hrs. ea.)

INSTRUCTOR: Mme D. Bachley, B.C.L.

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CORRECTION NOTICE

RE: McGill Student Group Major Medical
Accident and Sickness Plan

The premiums for this coverage are

	PLAN A	PLAN B	PLAN C
Single	\$19.80	\$29.00	\$39.60
Married	\$39.60	\$58.10	\$79.20

and not as shown in the advertisement appearing in
the October 18th issue of this paper.

ENROLL TO-DAY

MCGILL STUDENT GROUP MAJOR MEDICAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS PLAN

- Evidence of insurability not required
- Single or family plan (wife and children). No pregnancy benefits, except complications
- Dependents can now be covered
- Coverage is world-wide
- Choice of 3 plans

COVERAGE

Students participating in this GROUP PLAN will receive 24-hour-a-day accident and sickness coverage all year round, including Summer vacation. The plan covers all types of accidents and sickness, including pre-existing ailments (which are normally excluded from policies of this type) and participation in the intramural and recreational sports sponsored by the University.

MAJOR MEDICAL: Plan A, B, C

The Major Medical Plan provides for payment of 80% of hospital, surgical, medical, diagnostic and other medical expenses up to a maximum of \$1,000 per illness. There shall be no deductible in the case of accident and a \$10.00 deductible in the case of each sickness.

PLAN A:

Expenses Covered

- board and room and routine nursing service for confinement in a hospital over and above those charges covered by the McGill Health Service and the Provincial Hospital Plans up to a daily maximum of \$5.00 (the normal cost of semi-private room for Canadians);
- anaesthetics and the administration thereof;
- fees of legally qualified physicians and surgeons for medical care, treatment and surgical operations;
- fees of graduate registered nurses (R.N.) for private duty nursing services and fees for treatment by licensed physiotherapists other than a nurse or physiotherapist who ordinarily resides in the same household with the employee or the employee's spouse;
- fees for X-ray examinations (other than dental), microscopic and laboratory tests and other diagnostic services;
- fees for X-ray and radioactive therapy;
- charges for necessary transportation of the individual by professional ambulance not owned by the hospital;
- medical supplies prescribed by a legally qualified physician or surgeon, as follows:
 - drugs and medicines which require written prescription of a physician and which must be dispensed by a licensed pharmacist or physician;
 - blood and other fluids to be injected into the circulatory system;
 - artificial limbs and eyes;
 - casts, splints, trusses, braces, crutches and surgical dressings;
 - rental of hospital-type equipment including wheel chair, hospital bed, iron lung and other mechanical equipment for the treatment of respiratory paralysis and equipment for the administration of oxygen.

Expenses Not Covered

Excluded from coverage are expenses incurred as the result of any of the following:

E-214

(a) sickness due to pregnancy, childbirth or miscarriage; (b) intentionally self-inflicted injury; (c) injury incurred while in any kind of aerial vehicle or device except as a fare-paying passenger in a licensed aircraft; (d) confinement or treatment for any mental disease or deficiencies or psychotic or psychoneurotic disorders or reactions, or any other disturbances in mental health including anxiety or tension states, "nervous breakdown" or functional nervous disease; (e) dental services and supplies unless necessary for the repair or alleviation of damage to natural teeth resulting from an accident occurring while insured and unless incurred within 90 days of such accident; (f) cosmetic surgery except surgery performed within 90 days, as the result of an accident and provided such accident occurred while insured; (g) injury or sickness contracted as the result of war, or while in the military, naval or air service of any country; (h) eye refractions, or the purchase of hearing aid or eye glasses or the fitting thereof; (i) expenses insured or insurable under any provincial law, or any other plans that are maintained by the Policyholder in conjunction with this Policy; (j) injuries sustained in the play or practice of intercollegiate football or hockey as defined by McGill University or injuries sustained in the play or practice of amateur or professional sports of any kind; (k) confinement or treatment insured by the McGill Health Service.

PLAN B: same as Plan A, except daily hospital board and room increased to \$20.

PLAN C: same as Plan A, except daily hospital board and room increased to \$35.

COST AND CHOICE OF PLAN

Cost varies according to plan chosen as per enrolment card below. You may choose any of the 3 plans. All three plans are identical except for room and board.

POLICY AND DATE IN FORCE

Each student participating in the plan will be issued a certificate of insurance and a master policy will be held by the Students' Society of McGill University.

Your coverage will become effective on the day your application and premium is received at the office of Canadian Premier Life, or on October 1st, 1968, whichever is the later, provided you are attending classes on such date.

ENROLMENT INSTRUCTIONS

Those who have carried the twelve month plan for the past year must complete a new enrolment card to renew their coverage for a further twelve month term.

- Complete, sign and mail the enrolment card with your cheque or money order to Canadian Premier Life, 310-4115 Sherbrooke W. Montreal 6, P.Q.

DEADLINE WITHOUT EVIDENCE - DECEMBER 21

STUDENT INSURANCE ENROLMENT CARD 1968-69

Student: Date:
(PLEASE PRINT)

Address: Course:

City: Phone No.:

I have read the details concerning the student accident and health expense reimbursement plan now being offered to students of McGill University.
I wish to purchase the plan indicated below. Enclosed is my cheque or money order.

Please check plan desired	Single	☐ PLAN A \$19.80	☐ PLAN B \$29.00	☐ PLAN C \$39.60
	Married	☐ PLAN A \$39.00	☐ PLAN B \$58.10	☐ PLAN C \$79.20

Signed
(STUDENT, PARENT or GUARDIAN)

Field hockey squad keeps rolling along

Three years ago McGill soccer Squaws traded fancy footwork for ball and stick agility. Not many sports fans noticed this change, in fact, the only curious spectators were McConnell Hall men who were awake enough to witness the 7:30 am practices on Forbes Field. This year, however, grass hockey has moved to lower campus and has attracted an increasing interest.

Miss Johnson, Canada's National coach, also held an open clinic at McGill and Macdonald. Regular intercollegiate games have been played against Bishop's and Macdonald.

Last Saturday, the Squaws bowed to former champions Toronto in a rained out 2-0 match but came back to defeat Plattsburgh 1-0.

Those unfamiliar with this sport soon see that the positions, play and even rules closely resemble those of soccer but is played with a stick.

This fall, a turn-out of some 30 girls made it possible to select two teams. Pre-season matches were played against the Vagabonds and Pioneers, both high calibre city teams.

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Radio McGill presents Othello, Scene 3, Act 3 - recorded live in our studios. Communicating the emotions of Shakespeare's greatest tragedy.

OCTOBER 27

LATE REGISTRATION FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

DATE: October 25, 1968

TIME: 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

PLACE: Room 276, MacDonald Engineering Building

Any student who cannot register on this day must contact Miss Cohen (392-5092) to arrange an alternate date.

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1223 PHILLIPS SQUARE

Win one for homecoming and apple pie

Redmen host Golden Gaels

by PETER JAFFE

Could the real McGill Redmen please stand up? This is a question many of the campus's faithful football followers have asked after the events of past weeks have

made the local gridders into a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde team.

The Redmen stormed into Kingston two weeks ago and escaped from Queen's Golden Gaels with an exciting 28-21 triumph. However, the Gaels, who are the op-

ponents Saturday afternoon at Molson Stadium, may have to buy a program if they are to recognize the only squad that has defeated them so far this season.

The Redmen journeyed into London, Ont., last weekend and were bombed by the almost unbelievable score of 56-2 during the Western Mustang stampede. The loss dropped the Redmen from first to fourth in the six team SIFL and embarrassed the hell out of them.

Johnny Metras' Mustangs found the secret to stopping the Redmen and if the Gaels have done their homework by studying the game films they could do the same.

The secret is that if you throw a nine man line at the McGill gridders you can stop their running and forget about their passing, which is totally inept.

After fullback Dave Fleiszer and halfback Dave Doherty were held to running backwards, quarterbacks George Wall and Skippy Kerner threw 20 passes. Only six were caught and two of these by purple defenders.

Myopic trouble

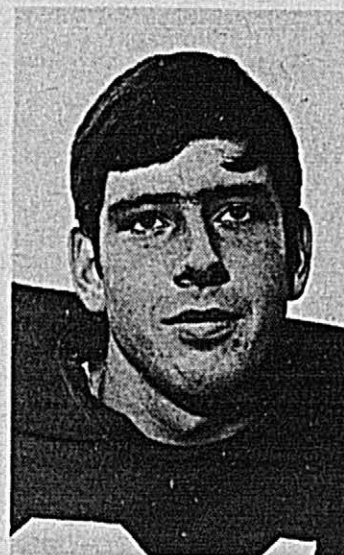
Wall will not treasure last Saturday as his finest hours in Redmen garb as he overlooked Sal LoVecchio who was always in the clear and at times threw with the accuracy of a blind man to his other receivers.

Kerner enjoyed the same kind of success but Coach Tom Mooney thinks this is no indication.

"How can you throw well out of a hole?" said Mooney in reference to the porous pass protection that left his QBs trying to throw over a herd of Mustangs.

The coach also lamented the lack of depth on the Redmen roster. Mooney claims this adversely affects the club in two ways.

The first being that when injuries strike the McGill squad is paper thin. "Last Wednesday we couldn't even hold a practice because of a couple of minor injuries and when you can't hold a



DON COOPER

practice you know you're in trouble."

Mooney also said the lack of sufficient player personnel makes some of the Redmen take their jobs for granted. "There's no competition for any of the positions. Some of the boys are just happy to make the varsity team and then they sit back."

Assistant coach George Alevisatos agreed with Mooney and backed up the coach's theory by pointing to an unnamed player. "He's fighting with someone to start on the offensive team but if

he doesn't make it he knows he's first string with the defense."

Strangely enough the key to the Redmen's aspirations is the defensive squad. They did not appear out of place in the London contest even though the opposition scored 56 points.

Most of the Mustang touchdowns can be traced back to short kicks, blocked kicks, fumbles, and interceptions and not really to defensive lapses. This defence has been sparked by three potential all-stars.

Smart money

A sure money bet to make this year's collegiate dream team is interior linebacker Don Cooper. The 5'11", 200-pound Sherbrooke product has looked like an all-star even in defeat.

His hard-nosed tackling has left many a victim listening for footsteps for the rest of their lives. Cooper, formerly with the NDG Maple Leafs, represents the kind of talent and desire that Coach Mooney has spent four years trying to recruit.

Two other defensive standouts to watch for on Saturday are Kenny Ross and David McNinch. Ross is in his first year with the Red and White and thus far has batted away enough passes to drive any opposing QB to the showers.

McNinch, a veteran and team leader, came up with a spectacular diving interception on the first play of the game last Saturday which, incidentally, went for nought and also prevented at least three other Mustang TDs with flying tackles. Cooper, Ross and McNinch are vital links in the Redmen's organization and their performance will go a long way in determining whether or not this will be a winning year.

The Redmen suffered no serious injuries against Western except a huge dent in the team's pride. QB George Wall with a leg injury and Dave Fleiszer plagued by a hip ailment should be ready for Saturday.

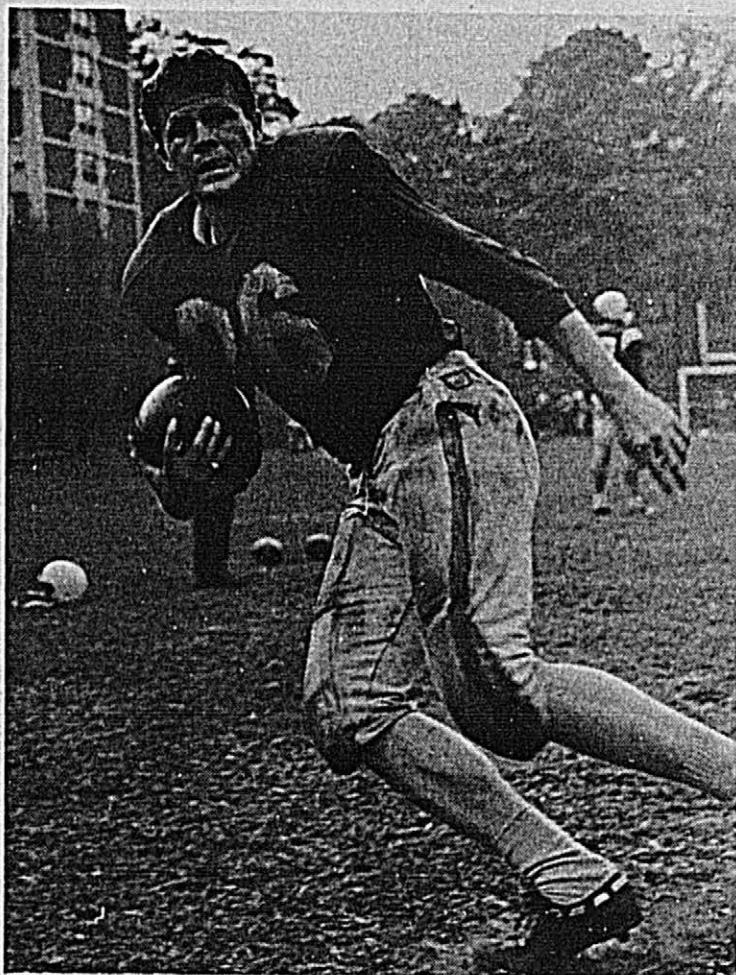
Jeff Ashpitz has recuperated from partially - torn ligaments in his leg and will return to the middle linebacker post that earned him all-star recognition last season.

Queen's romp

Queen's Golden Gaels are fresh from a 33-17 romp over the winless Waterloo Warriors last week and shape up as a tough team to beat. An expected record homecoming crowd at Molson Stadium will see the squad rated as number two among Canadian colleges.

The Gaels have been paced thus far by six year veteran QB Don Bayne and his halfback Keith Eaman.

Eaman is the SIFL leading scorer and is the main reason why the Gaels find themselves in first place. The speedy back tallied twice against McGill in Kingston on long pass and run plays and will no doubt get special attention from the defensive unit.



DAVE MCNINCH: The veteran defensive half is counted on heavily to stop the Golden Gaels potent aerial attack. Under special surveillance will be the league's leading scorer, halfback Keith Eaman who tallied twice in his last outing against the Redmen.



KEN ROSS

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Spotlighting...

keith jensen

by Jef Lauzon



When the opposition comes sniffing around the soccer Redmen nets, they invariably contract a sneezing fit commonly referred to as 'Jensen jitters'.

This is largely due to the efforts of Keith Jensen, the candystriper's star centre half and captain. A veteran of three years, Jensen is the key to the booter's defence, and a vital link in the offence.

Jensen, 5 feet, 11 inches and 168 pounds, hails from South Hampton, Bermuda, where his father owns a real estate and motion picture supply service. During the summer Keith returns to Bermuda, to help run his father's business.

Citing highlights in his soccer career at McGill, Keith refers to being a member of the team that won the O.Q.A.A. Eastern Division championship two years ago. "We had a great bunch of guys that year", recalls Jensen, "but I feel that this year's team is comparable if not superior to that squad."

Jensen describes one of his greatest thrills as the goal he scored against the University of Montreal last Tuesday night. It was a must win for the Redmen, and as it turned out, Jensen's goal proved to be the winning tally. "I'd never scored before for McGill, and I'm glad it came when it did," related Jensen. He added, "It was worth waiting for."

Has professional potential

Harry Noetzel, Jensen's coach, describes him as "one of the finest defenders I have ever coached," and contends that Keith has "definite professional potential."

Jensen combines good sportsmanship and fine play with an extensive knowledge of the game. His election as captain of the team is an indication of the respect his mates feel towards him.

Keith fosters no ambition to follow up his soccer prowess in the professional ranks. He sees soccer as a method of blowing off steam, and feels that participating in the

game relaxes him and helps him to study more effectively.

Jensen's presence on the field allows his goal-keeper to breathe a little easier. However, the opposing forwards are constantly looking over their shoulders and treading very carefully whenever he is in their vicinity.

No glory seeker

Jensen believes that in order to play soccer effectively, you have to approach the game thinking primarily of the team. "I shy away from individual glory and players who think only of their scoring records," states Keith. "Guys who don't regulate their play according to the best interests of the team, in general, are of no value to soccer."

"When I'm in a game," says Jensen, "I don't feel right unless we're winning. I guess I like to win as much as the next guy, but losing bothers me more than I care to admit." Judging from Keith's play, this philosophy seems to have served him most effectively.

What Keith finds most engaging about soccer is the constant challenge it presents. "You never know what game plan to follow until you take to the field. Your strategy depends entirely upon the other team. You have to be constantly picking out weaknesses in the opposition and capitalizing on them".

Gaels, Blues win contests on weekend

CUP: The Varsity Blues celebrated homecoming in grand style Saturday as they rolled to a 42-8 victory over the McMaster Marauders.

The Blues turned in their most impressive performance of the season as quarterback Vic Albioni threw 4 touchdown passes and completed 19 of 24 passes for over 200 yards through the air.

Split end Eric Walter snagged three Albioni passes for six-pointers while rookie John Chapman, filling in for injured Walt Sehr, took the fourth. Mike Raham scored on a five yard run and defensive end Alex Squires scored on a five yard run as well after recovering a McMaster fumble.

Queen's Roll

Butter fingers, a common football disease, hit the University of Waterloo Warriors last Saturday and pushed the Queen's Golden Gaels to a 33-17 victory. Waterloo committed five fumbles, three of which led to Queen's touchdowns.

The win, which put Queen's into a first place tie in the SIFL with Western, was highlighted by two touchdowns by Heino Lilles, and the receiving of ends Rick Van Buskirk and Don McIntire.

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TODAY

1 pm

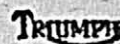
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Soccermen tackle Queen's booters

The soccer Redmen, currently in second place in the OQAA Eastern Division, take on the Golden Gaels of Queen's University this Saturday afternoon in Kingston.

The candystripers, who trail the University of Montreal Carabins by one point, must win both of their remaining two games and hope that the U de M ties or loses one of their remaining three.

A loss by the U de M and two wins for the Redshirts would insure a championship berth for McGill. If the U de M should tie one and win two, a play-off would be necessary.

The Red and White dropped their first scheduled OQAA contest with the Carabins 1-0 on October 15. They kept their first place hopes alive last Tuesday night when they defeated the U de M 3-1 on Forbes Field.

The Redmen meet Queen's for the first time this season on Saturday. Queen's, currently in third place, two points behind McGill, should provide tough opposition for the Redshirts.

The final hurdle to McGill's drive to a championship should prove to be little or no difficulty. On November 2, the candystripers meet Laval on Forbes Field. Laval proved an easy 3-0 victory in the season opener for McGill.

Coach Noetzel, in his first year at McGill, has done a fine job of forming a cohesive unit from the many diverse styles of his players.

During the season he has experimented with the 4-2-4, 5-3-2 and is currently going with a 4-3-3 formation. It is a credit both to Noetzel and his players that their versatility has produced such favorable results.

The soccer Redmen this year are perhaps the strongest offensive team in the league. Players such as Ray Hancock, Dave Cooper, Andy Onorato and Philippe Salvatore move the ball quite effectively downfield.

Defensively, Keith Jensen, George Krausz and Michele Ronc are bulwarks against opposing forwards.

Victor Smart-Abbey, first-string goal-keeper, is among the finest ever to wear the Red and White. He possesses all of the prerequisites necessary for an outstanding goal-keeper. He is tall, strong, with cat-like reflexes. He positions himself extremely well, and displays courage when rushing oncoming forwards.

If the Redmen manage to win their division, they will face the Western Division champions in a sudden-death playoff for the OQAA Blackwood Cup.

LAUZON



Scribblemania

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After 18 minutes of electrifying negotiations between the Sports Department of the McGill Daily and the Kingdom of Scribevania, the Jacques Plante of predicamenting, Scribe 1, has announced his plans to emerge from his glorious retirement and to re-engage in the prognosticating battles of the Intramurals.

The Scribe, the ace predicamenteer with a lifetime average of .827, who in his hey-day was an institution at McGill, relishes the thought of renewing acquaintances with the lowest of all students, the Plumbers. Although things have changed throughout the Scribe's eight years at McGill, one thing has not — the total inability and incapability of the Plumbers to display their athletic prowess. Thus, once again, the amazing Scribe throws down the gauntlet and challenges them to prove him wrong.

Moreover, as the Scribe terminates his academic years at McGill, his home faculty, Law, will ride the mantle of success upon success as they coup all honours this year.

And thus, the controversial but the greatest prognosticator of all time, resumes his loved beat — that of the Intramurals. For the Intramural world at McGill, infused with the new vitality of Bob Du-beau, is certainly an excellent programme.

We are back — the Scribe and a lovely Scribess

with her crystal ball. The number one Scribess has retired and thus, the Scribe was compelled to find a replacement. Within a short interval, the Kingdom of Scribevania reverberated with tidings of joy as Scribes II, took her place beside the almighty Scribe.

Thus, round seven begins as the Dynamic Duo descend into the masses to augment their unbelievable forecasting records. In order to mollify the Plumbers before eradicating them from the touch-football scene, the Dynamic Duo envisages a clobbering by the Mighty Mets over Dent 1; and the Dilemma's to squeak by Arts 1.

However, watch for the Alphas to massacre the Commerce contingent, the same Dilemmas, on Monday, The Exterminators will similarly trounce the Plumbers and the Scribess calls a Neo creaming of the Big O's. The Lawyers, athletic as ever, will deflate the Floggers by at least 8 points while the King of Predicamenters declares a Med II dissection of the Alphas.

Thus, my faithful horde, the black-and-blue Scribester machine rolls into action for the season with vengeance for all. Maintaining a .825 lead over their closest competitor, the Scribe and his Scribess go all-out to augment their glories in the Hall of Fame for Predicamenters.

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